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Select Poetry.

I AM NOT HAPPY.

You think I have a happy heart
Because a smile I wear,
But none can tell the bitter grief
That's daily gnawing there.

O! once I had a happy home,
And friends and parents dear;
But now they all are passed away,
And left me wandering here.

But yet I would not wish them back,
In this lone world of care;
But rather would I leave this earth,
And rise to meet them there.

I, too, like them, am passing on,
Death soon will seal my fate;
Nor do I care how soon he comes,
Nor mourn he stays so late.

Nor do I heed, though frowning wealth
May scorn my form to see,
Where they are soon I hope to rise,
Where I am they must be.

But I will strive my talent here
To improve as God has given,
That I may rise at last above,
To share the joys of Heaven.

THE MOTHER'S SOLILOQUY.

My hope was all in thee,
My own, my angel boy,
I deem'd not, that sickness,
Would thy fair form destroy.

Soon paleness o'er thy brow
Its snow-white mantle spread,
On thy sweet lips the glow
Lay withered, pale, and dead.

Oppressed with woes untold,
To see thee fading there,
My heart grew chill and cold,
It yielded to despair.

And thou art gone, my child,
Thou art in dust laid low,
Those eyes I thought so mild
Are closed on all below.

Thou wast the only one
Left to my care and love,
And now, even thou art gone—
Thy spirit dwells above. J. M. D.

The Historian.

HISTORICAL EXTRACTS.

DEATH OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

The morning of the Ides of March, the day on which the conspiracy was to be executed, arrived, and there was yet no suspicion. The conspirators had already been together at the house of one of the prætors. Cassius was to present his son that morning to the people, with the ceremony usual in assuming the habit of manhood; and he was upon this account, to be attended by his friends into the place of assembly. He was afterwards, together with Brutus in their capacity of magistrate, employed as usual, in giving judgment on the causes that were brought before them. As they sat in the prætor's chair, they received intimation that Cæsar, having been disposed over night, was not to be abroad: and that he had commissioned Antony, in his name, to adjourn the senate to another day. Upon this report, they suspected a discovery; and while they were deliberating what should be done, Popilius Lænas, a senator whom they had not entrusted with their design, whispered them as he passed, "I pray that God may prosper what you have in view. Above all things dispatch." Their suspicions of a discovery being thus still further confirmed, the intention soon after appeared to be public. An acquaintence told Casca, "You have concealed this business from me, but Brutus told me of it." They were struck with surprise; but Brutus presently recollected that he had mentioned to this person no more than Casca's intention of standing for nedile, and that the words which he spoke probably referred only to that business; they accordingly determined to wait the issue of these alarms.

In the meantime Cæsar, at the persuasion of Decimus Brutus, though once determined to remain at home, had changed his mind, and was already in the streets, being carried to the senate in his litter. Soon after he had left his own house, a slave came thither in haste, desired protection, and said he had a secret to impart. He had probably overheard the conspirators, or had observed that they were armed; but not being aware how pressing the time was, he suffered himself to be detained till Cæsar's return. Others, probably, had observed circumstances which led to a discovery of the plot, and Cæsar had a billet to this effect, given to him as he passed in the streets; he was entreated by the person who gave it instantly to read it, and he endeavored to do so, but was prevented by the multitudes who crowded around him with numberless applications; and he still carried this paper in his hand when he entered the senate.

Brutus and most of the conspirators had taken their places a little while before the arrival of Cæsar, and continued to be alarmed by many circumstances which tended to shake their resolution. Porcia, in the same moments, being in great agitation, exposed herself to public notice. She listened with anxiety to every noise in the streets; she despatched without any pretence of business, continual messages towards the place where the senate was assembled; she asked every person who came from that quarter if they observed what her husband was doing. Her spirit at last sunk under the effect of such violent emotions; she fainted away, and was carried for dead into her apartment. A message came to Brutus in the senate with this account. He was much affected, but kept his place. Popilius Lænas, who a little before seemed, from the expression he had dropped, to have got notice of their design, appeared to be in earnest conversation with Cæsar, as he lighted from his carriage. This left the conspirators no longer in doubt that they were discovered; and they made signs to each other, that he would be better to die by their own hands than to fall in the hands of their enemy. But they saw of a sudden the countenance of Lænas change into a smile, and perceived that his conversation with Cæsar could not relate to such a business as theirs.

Cæsar's chair of state had been placed near to the pedestal of Pompey's statue. Numbers of the conspirators had seated themselves around it. Trebonius, under pretence of business, had taken Antony at the side of the entrance of the theatre. Cimber, who, with others of the conspirators, met Cæsar in the portico, presented him a petition in favor of his brother, who had been excepted from the late indemnity; and in urging the prayer of this petition, attended the dictator to his place. Having there received a denial from Cæsar, uttered with some expressions of impatience at being so much importuned, he took hold of his robe, as if to impress the entreaty. *Nay*, said Cæsar, *this is violence.*—While he spoke these words, Cimber flung back the gown from his shoulders; and this being the signal agreed upon, called out to strike. Casca aimed the first blow. Cæsar started from his place, in the first moment of surprise, pushed Cimber with one arm, and laid hold of Casca with the other. But he soon perceived that resistance was vain; and while the swords of the conspirators clashed with each other, in their way to his body, he wrapped himself up in his gown and fell without any further struggle. It was observed, in the superstition of the times, that in falling, the blood which sprung from his wounds sprinkled the pedestal of Pompey's statue. And thus having employed the greatest abilities to subdue his fellow-citizens, with whom it would have been a much greater honor to have been able to live on terms of equality, he fell in the height of his security, a sacrifice to their just indignation; a striking example of what the arrogant have to fear in trifling with the feelings of a free people, and at the same time a lesson of jealousy and of cruelty to tyrants, or an admonition not to spare, in the exercise of their power, those whom they may have insulted by usurping it.

When the body lay breathless on the ground, Cassus called out, that there lay the worst of men. Brutus called upon the senate to judge of the transaction which had passed before them, and was proceeding to state the motives of those who were concerned in it, when the members, who had for a moment stood in silent amazement, rose on a sudden, and began to separate in great consternation. All those who had come to the senate in the train of Cæsar, his lictors, the ordinary officers of state, citizens, and foreigners, with many servants and dependants of every sort, had been instantly seized with a panic; and as if the swords of the conspirators were drawn against themselves, had already rushed into the streets, and carried terror and confusion wherever they went. The senators themselves now followed. No man had presence of mind to give any account of what had happened, but repeated the cry that was usual on great alarms, for all persons to withdraw, and to shut up their habitations and shops. This cry was communicated from one to another in the streets. The people, imagining that a general massacre was somewhere begun, shut up, and barred all their doors as in the dead of night, and every one prepared to defend his own habitation.

Antony, upon the first alarm, had changed his dress, and retired to a place of safety.—He believed that the conspirators must have intended to take his life, together with that of Cæsar; and he fled in the apprehension of being instantly pursued.

Lipidus repaired to the suburbs, where the legion he commanded was quartered; and uncertain whether Cæsar's death was the act of the whole senate, or of a private party, awaited for an explanation, or an order from the surviving consul, to determine in what manner he should act. In these circumstances a general pause, and an interval of suspense and silence took place over the whole city.

DEATH OF CASSIUS.

Cassius after the route of his division, with a few who had adhered to him, had halted on an eminence, and sent Titinius to the right, with orders to learn the particulars of the day on that side. This officer, while yet in sight, was met by a party of horsemen emerging from the clouds of dust on the plain.—This party had been sent by Brutus to learn the situation of his friends on the left: but Cassius supposing them to be enemies, and believing that Titinius, whom he saw surrounded by them, was taken, he instantly, with the precipitant despair, which, on other occasions, had proved so fatal to the cause of the republic, presented his breast to a slave to whom he had alloted, in case of any urgent extremity, the office of putting an end to his life. Titinius, upon his return, imputing this fatal calamity to his own neglect in not trying sooner to undeceive his general by proper signals, killed himself, and fell upon the body of his friend. Brutus soon after arrived at the same place, and seeing the body of Cassius, shed tears of vexation and sorrow over the effects of an action so rash and precipitate, and which deprived the republic and himself, in this extremity, of so able and so necessary a support. This, he said, is the last of the romance.

DEATH OF BRUTUS.

As, from the signal now made, it appeared to Brutus and the small company who attended him, that the camp was still in possession of their own people, they thought of making their way thither, but recollecting that a greater part of the army were dispersed, they doubted whether the lines could be defended until they could reach them, or even if they should be maintained so long, whether they could furnish any safe retreat. While they reasoned in this manner, one of their number who went to the brook, returned with the alarm that the enemy were upon the opposite bank; and saying, with some agitation, "We must fly." "Yes," replied Brutus, "but with our hands, not with our feet." He was then said to have repeated, from some poet, a tragic exclamation in the character of Hercules: "O Virtue! I thought thee a substance, but find thee no more than an empty name, or the slave of Fortune." The vulgar in their traditions, willingly lend their own thoughts to eminent men in distress; those of Brutus are expressed in his letter to Atticus: "I have done my part, and wait for the issue, in which death or freedom is to follow." If he had ever thought that a mere honorable intention, was to insure him success, it is not surprising he was not sooner undeceived.—Being now to end his life, and taking his leave of the company then present, one by one, he said aloud, "That he was happy in never having been betrayed by any one he had trusted as a friend." Some of them, to whom he afterwards whispered apart were observed to burst into tears; and it appeared that he requested their assistance in killing himself; for he soon after executed this purpose, in company with one Strato and some others, whom he had taken aside.

This catastrophe, as usual, set the imaginations of men to work; and many prodigies and presages were believed to have preceded it. A spectre, it was said, had presented itself in the night to Brutus, when he was about to pass the Hellespont, told him it was his evil genius, and was to meet him again at Philippi; that here it accordingly again appeared on the eve of the late action.

Brutus was then about 37 or 40 years of age. Next to Cato, he, of all the Romans, was supposed to have acted from the purest motives of public virtue.

DEATH OF POMPEY.

Achillas, with a few of his attendants, came on board with a small boat, delivered a message from Ptolemy, inviting Pompey to land. In the meantime, some Egyptian galleys, with an intention to secure him, drew near to his ship; and the whole army with the King at their head, were drawn out on the shore to receive him. The size of the boat, and the appearance of the equipage which came on this errand, seemed disproportioned to the rank of Pompey; and Achillas made an apology, alleging that deeper vessels could not go near enough to land him on that shallow part of the coast. Pompey's friends endeavored to dissuade him from accepting of an invitation so improperly delivered; but he answered by quoting two lines from Sophocles, which implies, that *whoever visits a king, though he arrive a free man, must become his slave.* Two of his servants went before him into the boat to receive their master; and with this attendance he put off from the ship.

His wife, Cornelia, and Sextus, the youngest of his sons, with some other friends, remained upon deck, sufficiently humbled by the preceding strokes of fortune, (defeat at Pharsalia,) anxious for the future, and trembling under the expectations of a scene which was acting before them. Soon after the barge had left the ship, Pompey looking behind him, observed among the Egyptian soldiers a person whose countenance he recollected, and said to him—"Surely, fellow soldier, you and I have served somewhere together."—While he turned to speak these words, Achillas beckoned to the other soldiers, who, understanding to put the Roman general to death, struck him with their swords. Pompey was so much prepared for this event, that he perceived the whole of his situation at once, and sunk without making any struggle, or uttering one word. This was done in the presence of the king of Egypt and of his army, who were ranged on a kind of amphitheatre, formed by the shore. The vessel in which the unhappy Cornelia, with her family, was left, and the little squadron which attended it, as if they had received a signal to depart, cut their cables and fled.

Thus died Pompey, who, for about thirty years, enjoyed the reputation of the first captain of the age. The title of great, originally no more than a casual expression of regard from Sylla, continued, in the manner of the Romans, to be given him as a mark of esteem, and a name of distinction. He attained to more consideration, and enjoyed it longer than any Roman citizen; and was supplanted at last, because for many years of his life, he thought himself too high to be rivalled, and too secure to be shaken in his place. His last defeat, and the total ruin which ensued upon it, was the consequence of an unweening confidence, which left him altogether unprepared for the first untoward event. The impression of his character, even after that event, was still so strong in the minds of his enemies, that Cæsar overlooked all the other remains of the vanquished party to pursue their leader.

DEATH OF CICERO.

Marcus Cicero having got safe to Asturn, and with a fair wind arrived at Circii. When the vessel was again about to sail, his mind wavered, he flattered himself that matters might yet take a more favorable turn; he landed, and traveled about twelve miles on his way to Rome; but his resolution again failed him, and he once more returned towards the sea. Being arrived on the coast, he still hesitated, remained on shore, and passed the night in agonies of sorrow, which were interrupted only by momentary starts or indignation and rage. Under these emotions, he sometimes solaced himself with a prospect of returning to Rome in disguise, of killing himself in the presence of Octavius, and of staining the person of that young traitor with the blood of a man, whom he had so ungratefully and so vilely betrayed. Even this appeared to his frantic imagination some degree of revenge; but the fear of being discovered before he could execute his purpose, the prospect of the tortures and indignities he was likely to suffer, deterred him from the design; and being unable to take any resolution whatever, he committed himself to his attendants, was carried on board of a vessel, and steered for Capua. Near to this place, having another villa on the shore, he was again landed, and being fatigued with the motion of the sea, went to rest; but his servants, according to the superstition of the times, being disturbed with prodigies and unfavorable presages, or rather being sensible of their master's danger, after a little repose awaked him from his sleep, forced him into his litter, and hastened again to embark. Soon after they were gone, Popilius, Dænas, a tribune of the legions, and Herennius, a centurion, with a party who had been for some days in search of this prey, arrived at the villa. Popilius had received particular obligations from Cicero, having been defended by him when tried upon a criminal accusation; but these were times, in which bad men could make a merit of ingratitude to their former benefactors, when it served to ingratiate them with those in power.

This officer, with his party, finding the gates of the court and the passages of the villa shut, burst them open; but missing the person they sought for, and suspecting he must have taken his flight again to the sea, they pursued through an avenue that led to the shore, and came in sight of Cicero's litter, before he had left the walks of his own garden.

On the appearance of a military party, Cicero perceived the end of his labors, ordered the bearers of his litter to halt, and having been hitherto, while there were any hopes of escape, distressed chiefly by the perplexity and indecision of his own mind, he became, as soon as his fate appeared to be certain, determined and calm. In this situation, he was observed to stroke his chin with his left hand, a gesture for which he was remarkable in his moments of thoughtfulness, and when least disturbed. Upon the approach of the party, he put his head from the litter, and fixed his eyes upon the tribune with great composure. The countenance of a man so well known to every Roman, now worn out by fatigue and dejection, and disfigured by the neglect of the usual attention to his person, made a moving spectacle, even to those who came to assist in his murder. They hurried away, while the assassin performed his office and severed the head from his body.

Thus perished Marcus Tullius Cicero, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Interesting Miscellany.

REMEMBER ME.

BY ELIZABETH J. COLE.

These touching words appeal to every heart, and find a corresponding echo in every soul. To be loved, to be remembered by those we hold dear is sweet. O, the sad reflection that with the departing years our memory will fade from the hearts we had hoped to cherish forever.

To feel that when the green grass shall wave over our lowly bed, and the white marble gleam coldly above to mark the spot, fond hearts will grow cold, and the once loving friends pass by, pausing not to drop a tear, or breathe one sigh of regret for the departed. 'Tis a solemn thought, and one that calls up the recollections of by-gone days.—But 'tis better far to close the weary eyes, and repose the aching brow in death, and lie down beneath the pure snow or fragrant flowers, bedewed even for a season with tears of sorrow, than to know that while we live our image is effaced from the memory of once fond hearts, that before the lamp of life is gone out forever, we are dead to a world of hope, love and joy. Remember me, even when the grave has closed over all that remained of the poor frail worm of immortality; and sometimes when life is all bright and joyous, give one passing thought to the blest sleeper, resting so sweetly from all life's turmoil and cares. Remember me!—How sadly sweet these words reverberate in the heart, haunting us ever with its soft soothing melody, when the tried and cherished friends of youth press upon the brow the farewell kiss.

Often will these sweet words come over the heart like the echo of some soul-subduing music, softening down the asperities of our natures, filling the soul with long forgotten strains.

I have seen the cherished idol of the household close his eyes in death, leaving the world all dark to me, and now the snows of many winters have lain lightly upon his loved tomb, and sweet flowers have lifted their meek heads above his breast, yet, his last words of love and counsel are ever present with me, and my sorrow, mellowed by time as it is, has made his grave a hallowed spot.

O, 'tis a pleasing memory, though fraught with much of childish grief, the memory of the dear, light-hearted friends of childhood, and of their unfeigned grief at parting years ago, when I was a merry happy child. But alas! it is all past, and we shall never meet again; but

Fond memory often brings the hours,
When life was radiant with youth's flowers.

Remember me! Yes, tho' our paths in life may be widely separated, and sorrows may fall heavily on my defenceless head, making still fainter the weary heart, and blighting the budding flowers of hope, then when surrounded by home and friends, with no clouds obscuring the bright heavens and beautiful sunshine from life's journey, sometimes remember me.

And when the heavens smile above me, and roses instead of thorns adorn my pathway, I will look up in thanksgiving and prayer to our Father, for the constant friends he has given, and bless Him, that in the darkest hour He has remembered me.

Economy.—Economy is one of three sisters; of whom the other and less reputable two are Avarice and Prodigality. She alone keeps the safe and straight path, while Avarice sneers at her as profuse, and Prodigality scorns her as penurious. To the poor she is indispensable; to those of moderate means she is found the representative of wisdom; and although some moralist has said, that at the hearth of the opulent Economy takes the form of a vice, she is perhaps as great a virtue there as she is elsewhere. Her very name signifies the law or rule of a house, and her presence is as much required in the palace as in the cottage. The honest man who lives within his income, and owes no man anything, is your only true king.—Economy is an excellent virtue, no doubt; but like all other virtues, it must be applied with prudence, or it will turn into a folly or a vice. In the olden time there were sumptuary laws, which, while they attached a penalty to extravagance, set a fine on the man who let a year pass without asking a friend to dinner.—*Athenæum.*

☞Beauty often fades away, but modesty never decays.

Music.

Thank God for a soul which can drink in its harmonies. The pulse leaps wildly to the stirring numbers, which, like the foot falls of armed men, awaken the fiery impulses of the slumbering heart. Or its low wail is answered by sobs, and the eloquence of its plaintive sadness, with tears.

The bugle and the drumbeat stir the blood like red lightning in the veins. If there is influence which would make the timid heart like iron, and drive it madly to battle, it is that of martial music. Often in childhood have we watched the columns of soldiery, and found a tear upon the cheek at the emotion stirred by the tossing plume, the flaunting banners, and the drumbeat pulsing regularly through the whole mass like one common footfall upon the beaten sward, sending the thoughts surging through the soul. And yet, alas! that music should be made the mighty stimulus which drives host against host in the battle shock.

We once stood by the side of a friend in the great procession which followed one hundred thousand petitions up to the State Capitol at Albany, demanding the Maine Law.—As the dense mass of people, like a mighty monster moved by one heart, wound through the city and lapped around the very Capitol itself, the emotions swelled to the throat. The music of the bands rose and fell on the wind, and the ground seemed to shake under the tread of the people. "Glory!" ejaculated a friend by the side of us, "I could march to the Mississippi to that music, and back again without eating or sleeping." He was not the only one who was that hour chafing under the wild ecstacy of music.

A few moments since, a shadow—one of those which will drift without warning into every sky—lay gloomy upon our heart. But it vanished as quickly as it came! A friend touches the guitar, and the first waves of a touching melody, filled the world and heart with sunshine. The chafing spirit is soothed and lulled, and the gentleness of childhood steals in where the unworn will was sullenly fretting in the worn frame. The soul rises on the tide of a new emotion like a freed bird, and the melodies there garnered, gush up and chime out with the airs of the shell. A summer sky is now above us.

How much of holy music there is in the chiming of church bells! Tremulous with silvery sweetness, they rise and fall upon the still Sabbath air, stealing along until, like the faint sounds of a waterfall, they drop down into the heart where it is ever moist with tears.

Napoleon wept as he listened to the chiming of the distant cathedral bells of Burges. There were places in his heart which had not been burned over by the meteor blaze of ambition. The echoes of chimes heard in childhood were stirred by the distant peal, and for the moment, he forgot his dream of glory and gazed tearfully back.—*Cayuga Chief.*

Dying Confessions.—The Toledo Blade, remarking upon the recent execution of Return J. M. Ward, in that city, quotes the remark of Dr. Bond, an eminent physician of Baltimore, who said that fifty years' experience at the bedsides of the sick and dying had taught him that the most deceptive moments of a man's whole life are those in which he lingers on the very boundary between life and death; and the words then spoken reflect the prevailing motives of their lives; and moralizes thereon as follows:

"People are very apt to think, when a criminal denies his guilt on the gallows, in view of such awful circumstances, that he must be innocent. But the history of criminal law shows that nothing is more erroneous than such an opinion; and the dying speech of Ward, in contrast with his written confession, goes still further to show how little dependence can be placed on a man whose life is one everlasting duplicity. If Ward told the truth on the scaffold, he lied repeatedly before. If he told the truth in his confession he lied on the scaffold. Whichever dilemma we take, the result will go to show that the view of certain death does not make men honest."

The Purchase of Mount Vernon.—St. Louis, (Mo.,) has taken the lead in inaugurating the 4th of July movement in behalf of the Mount Vernon purchase. On the coming celebration there, a grand demonstration will be made, in which Senator Douglas, "the little giant," and ex-Senator Hannegan, will occupy prominent positions as orators of the day and the occasion. A similar patriotic and filial demonstration is in preparation at the South Carolina Citadel Academy, under the auspices of the instructors. The young lads there design to enrol themselves as "Knights of the Southern Matron," in the Order of Mount Vernon. Georgia has also taken decisive action in the premises, and the men of Augusta, in obedience to the behests of "accomplished Eve," have laid the free will offering of patriot gratitude on the shrine of Washington.

The Mother.—Despise not thy mother when she is old. Age may wear and waste a mother's beauty, strength, limbs, senses, and estate; but her relation as a mother is as the sun when it goeth forth in its might, for it is always in the meridian, and knoweth no evening. The person may be gray-headed, but her motherly relation is ever in its bloom, It may be autumn, yes, winter, but with the mother as mother, it is always spring. Alas, how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless are we in youth of all her anxieties and kindness! But when she is dead and gone—when the cares and coldness of the world come withering to our heart—when we experience how hard it is to find true sympathy—how few love us for ourselves—how few will befriend us in misfortune—then it is that we think of the mother we have lost.

☞According to the most recent French style for ladies' dresses, it will take twenty-two yards of anything hereafter to make anything like a pattern. Who is going to be such a fool as to get married at this rate?

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 8, 1857. NO. 3.

A Word to Boys.—Boys, what company do you keep? what company do you shun?—We are known by the company we keep. A boy that keeps bad company is sure to be bad.

1. Those who ridicule parents or disobey their commands.
2. Those who profane the Sabbath, or scoff at religion.
3. Those who use profane or filthy language.
4. Those who are unfaithful, play truant or waste their time in idleness.
5. Those who are of a quarrelsome temper.
6. Those who are addicted to lying and stealing.
7. Those who take pleasure in torturing animals and insects.
8. Those who loaf around grog-shops, smoke and drink whiskey.

☞A neighbor related to us, the other day, an instance of feline affection, or good will, that deserves to be recorded among the passing events of the day. There is about the house, a favorite dog, who has become so old and decrepit as to be in a measure unable to provide for his daily wants. A cat, also about the premises, has become so much attached to him, that when, a few days since, her usual allowance of meat was given to her, she deliberately took the meat in her mouth, went to where the dog was lying, dropped it at his nose and walked off as though she had performed nothing more than her duty; and, this is not an isolated instance of her care for her canine cousin, but she may be seen almost daily evincing her friendly care to her friend, by her acts of kindness.

The Niles Enquirer records the good luck of a citizen of that village, who, while bathing in the river, discovered, after an industrious ', scrub" of his person of about five minutes, a pair of drawers which he had lost two years before.

A little boy, five years old, while writhing under the tortures of the ague, was told by his mother to rise up and take a powder she had prepared for him.

"Powder! powder!" said he, raising himself on one elbow, and putting on a roguish smile, "Mother, I ain't a gun!"

"I say, friend, is there nothing to shoot about here?" asked Kentucky sportsman of a little boy.

"Wall, nothin' just about here, stranger, but the schoolmaster is down the hill yonder—you might pop him over."

A little boy once said to his grandmother:

"Grandmother, I hope you will die first." Why so, my child?" "Because I can stand trouble better than you can." This hit from an affectionate and brave boy occasioned great laughter.

The Chinese think that the soul of a poet passes into a grasshopper, because it sings till it starves.

☞Puzzle.—A lady being asked by a gentleman to join in the bonds of matrimony with him, wrote the word "Stripes," stating at the time that the letters making up the word stripes, could be changed so as to make an answer to his question. Who can give the answer?

☞"You are from the country, are you not, sir?" said a dandy clerk, in a book store, to a handsomely dressed quaker, who had given him some trouble.

"Yes."

"Well, here is an essay on the rearing of calves."

"That," said Aminadab, as he turned to leave the store, thee had better present to thy mother."

☞Woman, to a little boy.—"Jimmy are your folks all well?"

Little boy.—"Yes, ma'am, all but Sally Ann."

Woman.—"Why, what's the matter with her?"

Little boy.—"O nothing particu'lar only she had the hoopin' cough once, and she ain't never got over it. The cough haint of any account now, but she has the *hoop* most desper'te."

☞That was a wise nigger who, in speaking of the happiness of married people, said, "Dat ar 'pend altogedder how dey enjoy demselbs!"

Blessed are they who are afraid of thunder—for they shall hesitate about getting married and keep away from political meetings.

☞A Wiltshire dame, the mother of a large family, was once asked the number of her children, "La, me!" she replied, rocking to and fro, "I've got fourteen, mostly boys and girls.

☞The Home Journal is responsible for the latest definition of beauty—that which has puzzled the brain of the wisest philosophers. It says:—"Beauty, dear reader, is *the woman you love*—whatever she may be to others."

☞An Irish lady wrote to her lover, begging him to send her some money. She added by way of postscript, "I am so ashamed of the request I have made in this letter, that I sent after the post-rider to get it back, but the servant could not overtake him."

☞A woman in one of the towns of New Hampshire who had been ill used by her husband on finding him asleep one day, quietsewed him up in the bed clothes, and then gave him a tremendous thrashing.

☞A shrewd old gentleman once said to his daughter, "Be sure, my dear, that you never marry a poor man: but remember, the poorest man in the world, is the one that has money and nothing else." There is much in this and we commend it to the ladies.

☞Boss, I want twenty five cents.

Twenty-five cents! How soon do you want it, Jake?

Next Tuesday.

As soon as that? You can't have it, I have told you often that when you was in want of so large a sum of money you must give me at least four weeks notice.

Wanted—By an ancient maiden lady—

"A local habitation and a name."

The real estate she is not particular about, so that the title is good. The name she wishes to hand down to posterity. Apply to the above before taken.

☞A farmer near Binghampton, New York State, last year, in order to convince a neighbor of the usefulness of birds, shot a yellow bird in his wheat field, opened its craw, and found in it two hundred weevils, and but four grains the weevils had burrowed.

☞Mrs. Partington says she has noticed that whether flour was dear or cheap, she invariably had to pay the same money for a half dollar's worth.

No "Change."—A sailor, looking serious in a church, in New York, was asked by a minister if he felt any change. "Not a cent," said Jack.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 8, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.
Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

☞J. H. K's. request shall be attended to next week.

Greene's Monthly Magazine.

The Harrisburg *Daily Telegraph* of Monday afternoon, contains the following paragraph:—

A few of the closing pages of the *Pennsylvania Magazine* will be devoted to professional and business cards, etc. Those who would avail themselves of this medium of advertising, can arrange with the editor for the first No., at COVERLY'S Hotel, or by letter, during the present week. The circulation of this Magazine will probably be large, as it embraces a larger list of distinguished and talented contributors than any periodical now published in the United States.

Shipments of Coal.

The shipments of Coal from the Broad Top mines for the week ending Thursday, July 2nd, were 2,360 tons; for the year, 37,880.

HUNTINGDON SEMINARY.—The next session of the Huntingdon Seminary will commence on Monday, August 31st. This institution has been prospering under the excellent management of Miss BIGELOW, and has especial claims upon our citizens who have daughters or others to educate. We also recommend it to the attention of persons abroad. For terms see another column.

☞Attention is invited to the Card of DR. HEIDENTHAL, who has taken up his residence in this borough. The Dr is a well educated and well practised physician, and comes backed by the good opinion of many eminent medical men, and the success of his practice elsewhere.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.—The Methodist Episcopal Sunday School of this borough, celebrated the Fourth at "Cottage Grove." The Declaration of Independence was read by JOSEPH MORRIS, and an oration delivered by JOHN SCOTT, Esq., which is highly spoken of. It passed off very pleasantly.

The Lutheran Sunday School held their celebration at or near McCahan's Grove.—We have not heard any of the particulars.

The Democracy of Huntingdon County.

It is amusing to see the declarations of Black Republican and Know Nothing sheets crowing over a division of the Democratic party in Huntingdon county, and in consequence claiming an easy and sure victory!—This is all moonshine, and but exposes their fears of a total rout! We assure our friends abroad that there is no division in the ranks of the party *in this county*; but, on the contrary, that it is firmly united, and ready to enter the coming contest with redoubled vigor and a determination to succeed. The question which the opposition supposed might create a division has been settled to the satisfaction of all. It is not now and never was a party question—and those who expect that the Democracy will be weakened in consequence of it, will be greatly mistaken. Indeed, the indications are that as the question stands at present, we have gained strength. Our opponents may indulge in their rejoicings now, they will hear from us after the Second Tuesday of October, when we shall have a majority in "Old Huntingdon" for PACKER and the entire Democratic State Ticket.—Wait a little.

Democrats,

"Hang out your banners on the outer walls,—
The cry is still they come."

The Waynesburg *Messenger* says that Hon. John C. Flenniken, formerly Senator from the Greene county district, has renounced the hybrid doctrines of the Opposition, has given up "Republicanism" and divested himself of Know Nothingism, resolved to put on the battle harness of Democracy, and to join the gallant band of patriot conscripts that enlisted under the battle cry of "Buchanan and the Union." Good for John!

A "MORAL" TOWN.—The citizens of Indianola, Iowa, we observe by the last *Visitor*, have held an anti-circus meeting, denunciatory of shows of that kind, and passed resolutions against the exhibition of the "elephant," at that place, on account of its immoral tendency. The editor of the *Visitor* has also been brought to account for publishing a circus advertisement.

IOWA EMIGRATION.—The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* says that the emigration into the interior of that State is immense, and has been a month past. Large numbers of wagons pass through that city daily, many of them by oxen. It is not uncommon to see four or five yokes attached to a wagon. In many cases they have large droves of cattle with them.

☞GOOD NEWS.—D. S. AFRICA'S Market Car, will be in town this evening, well filled with vegetables, &c.

☞Reader, if you want a substantial, well finished carriage or buggy, now is the time to call at Mr. BOAT'S establishment. He has several now on hand—call and see them.

The Excursion to Broad Top City.

We had the pleasure on Saturday of visiting Broad Top City in company with a party of over one hundred ladies and gentlemen, and "young America" being also well represented by both sexes, the crowd was all life and pleasure from morn till eve.

At 8 o'clock, A. M., the H. & B. T. R. R. Depot was thronged with excursionists and citizens, and after two handsome cars were well filled, the train started under the charge of that most gentlemanly, pleasant, and careful of all conductors, MONTGOMERY MORRISON. At every station between Huntingdon and Saxton accessions to the number of excursionists were had, and the kind and careful attentions of Mr. M. elicited general remark.

Arrived at Saxton, our pleasant friend, Sam—not the Know-Nothing "Sam"—but Sam Graybill, of whom we spoke last summer, was installed as conductor of the train to the much talked of City on the mountain. Besides the experience of Sam on this branch of the road, and his proverbial carefulness, the gay and happy throng had the additional satisfaction of the presence of Messrs. WIERMAN and LAWRENCE, who took special care of them during the remainder of the trip.

At Coalmont station we had the satisfaction of witnessing the "Broad Top Rifle Rangers," under the command of our friend Capt. J. S. REED. They looked well, and certainly gave evidence, during the few moments the train stopped there, of being a well trained company. They were formed in front of the station for the reception of excursionists to this point. The appearance of the military here, with a large band of martial music, streaming flags, firing of guns, and the vast crowd of people, added much to the excitement of the occasion, and gave promise of a great day for Coalmont.

Again the whistle of the locomotive was heard, and we were off for Broad Top City, and the way the locomotive now pulled and then pushed up and down the zigzag switches of the mountain slopes, was a surprise to ancient and modern railroad travellers, teaching them how to gain the summit of a mountain by travelling over comparatively level ground, and dispensing with planes, tunnels and heavy grades. This branch of the road was constructed principally for the accommodation of visitors to the City, and passes through a most wild and romantic country, where the lovers of "picturesque scenery" can feast their eyes with admiration to the fullest extent. There are to be seen rocks and hills, and dales and vales, without number—with here a towering precipice, and there a broad, level grove—so that persons of all tastes and inclinations are admirably prepared for by Nature and Nature's God on the everlasting mountain of Broad Top! What a pity it is, that this country is not better known to the sickly inhabitants of "brick and mortardom," and the lovers of pleasure, who seek health and pleasure at Saratoga and Newport, in vain, as the world affirms; submitting to imposition and extortion with wonderful complacency, for the sake of purse-bleeding and health and soul destroying fashion?

But, amidst much joy and congratulation, in due time, we reached the place of our destination, and found it answered well to its name—the broad top of a mountain—a "city on a hill," that cannot be hid. It is the garden spot of all this region of country, and we could not refrain from uttering a word of praise in behalf of the person who conceived and carried into execution the idea of commencing the erection of a "city" here. For a summer retreat, it is a model—you have magnificent scenery—cool, bracing air—pure, fresh, healthy water. Here also you have a hotel that will favorably compare, in point of size, with any between this place and Philadelphia, and in many other respects it is quite superior. It is splendidly furnished, and has an experienced, attentive, and kind landlord, who administers to the wants of his guests with a good will that must make every one feel comfortably at home. Here, then, is a splendid retreat from the dirty, dusty, pent-up city—here can be found everything that is sought at Saratoga and Newport, except their impositions and extortions. With truth it may be said—

"Rivers of love and mercy join
In a rich ocean here."

But we are forgetting our party. Wherever we would trace our steps from the finely furnished parlors below to the cupola above, of the Broad Top City hotel, we would find gay groups of ladies and gentlemen in the height of enjoyment, and happiness and good will marked upon every countenance; while numerous parties set out for exploring the woods near by in search of flowers, minerals, and various curiosities, not a few of which were gathered.

Two o'clock having arrived, dinner was announced; and in speaking of this item in the programme, we must say, that instead of the energetic landlord having been surprised by the ascent of such a large party upon his premises, his guests were surprised at the amount and quality of the articles served up. To say that the table was "well furnished," would be but a common expression, and would be taken as descriptive of an ordinary dinner, but we would go further, and say that it would put a Saratoga dinner to the blush! Thus three tables were served, the guests taking leave, with expressions of satisfaction and delight.

Finally the whistle of the locomotive gave notice that the cars were on the track and ready to start. We heard murmurs at this proceeding from many who felt disappointed at their pleasures being so abruptly broken off, at so early an hour. After returning to Saxton a large portion of the party took an excursion to Hopewell, and partook of an excellent supper. At 9 o'clock the train filled to overflowing returned to Huntingdon, old and young wishing for many such happy excursions. We are sure that but few persons celebrated the "glorious fourth" with more pleasure than those who went to Broad Top City. And we would here remark in conclusion that we are fully convinced of the entire safety of passengers travelling over this road—as the employees and officers are all men of experience, and reliability; and their regulations are so complete and well-timed as to preclude the thought of a collision or any other accident endangering the lives of passengers. It as safe a railroad as there is in the country.

"Place None but Americans on Guard To-Night."

The Democratic *Watchman* says: The sentence that heads this article is attributed to Washington by our abolition "Plug Uglies," and frequently used by them as an argument against adopted citizens. From the manner in which it is used, we would infer that it is palmed off as a *literal* quotation from the writings of that good man. Believing that Washington never made use of *that* expression, we would be pleased if some one would refer us to the place where it can be found. We put the interrogation as a matter of information, and hope to hear from our friends on the subject.

It does seem strange to us, if none but *native* Americans were to be put on guard, and those of a foreign birth not to be entrusted, and if the order was general as they say, we would ask where did Washington find all his *native born* Americans in those *trying* days to guard the army? As the greater part of the army was composed of foreigners, they must have had easy times while the handful of *native borns* were only allowed to stand on guard. How must Lafayette, De Kalb, and a host of other foreign patriots who voluntarily crossed the ocean to shed their blood in the cause of freedom, have felt when informed that no foreigner could be entrusted as a sentinel? Why did Gen. Washington not say: "Place no foreign General in command?" *which could have been given with as much* propriety as the order "place none but Americans," &c.

"*Americans must rule America.*" This is another foolish, unmeaning, and uncalled for term used by the opposition. From the foundation of this government to the present time, all the Presidents of the United States have been native born Americans—all the Governors of the different States and Territories—all the Congressmen—all the Legislators—all the Judges of our Courts—in short, all those functionaries, whose duty it is to frame laws, and attend to their execution, have all been native born Americans, with here and there an exception.

Never, since the first drop of American blood was shed at Lexington—never, since the Thirteen colonies threw off the British yoke—never, since Mr. Jefferson proclaimed it in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are born free and equal," has this country been ruled by any other than native born Americans. Why, then, that senseless, unmeaning and ridiculous motto which the Know Nothings have adopted.

"*Americans must rule America!*" Tell us when, (since the Revolution) Americans did not rule America? These are proper questions, and if the Know Nothings do not prove that this government is now controlled and administered by foreigners, there is no sense nor reason in their favorite motto, and it shows most conclusively, that it was only adopted and intended to be used, to excite the prejudice of our own people against adopted citizens. Away with your hypocrisy and your catch words, by which you seek to deceive and mislead the people.

Sale of the Main Line.

We have been asked the question when the company are to take possession. On this point we refer our readers to the following extract from the law:

SEC. 7. That as soon as the purchasers shall have made the payments and delivered the bonds in number, and for amounts equal to and falling due at the time provided for the payment of the respective installments, and shall have fully complied with the conditions of this act, then the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall transfer under the great seal of the State to such purchasers, their successors or assigns, upon such terms and conditions as are mentioned in this act, the whole Main Line of public works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

In connection with this subject, the following section may be of interest to some parties, and we append it:

SEC. 8. That as soon as the purchasers shall have given notice to the Governor of their readiness to take possession of said works, he shall cause notice thereof to be given to all superintendents, toll collectors, officers and agents of the Commonwealth employed on or about said railroads and canals, who shall continue nevertheless to discharge the duties of their said offices or employments (at the expense of the purchasers of said main line) until removed or re-appointed, and the official bonds of said officers or agents shall enure to the use of said purchasers, as to all moneys received, or acts done by them on account of said works subsequent to the time when said purchasers shall take possession as aforesaid.

HOW TO SUBDUE MOBS.—The Albany *Journal* advocates the employment of fire engines in quelling riots, in preference to the use of balls and bayonets. This plan, if followed, would certainly "throw cold water" upon the rage of a mob.

Democratic Judicial Nominations.

The Committee appointed at the State Convention to inform Messrs. STRONG and THOMPSON of their nomination for the offices of Supreme Judges, have received the following replies:—

REPLY OF HON. WM. STRONG.

READING, June 13, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 10th instant has been received, informing me that the Democratic State Convention recently assembled at Harrisburg, had placed me in nomination as one of their candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth. I am profoundly sensible of the honor which has been conferred upon me, and feel grateful for the confidence of my Democratic brethren. The office for which I have thus been named, has attached to it no ordinary responsibilities. Should the nomination of the Convention be approved by the people, I shall endeavor, by earnest and faithful effort, to meet those responsibilities in such a manner as to preserve the confidence thus reposed in me.

Please accept for yourselves, individually, my thanks for the extremely courteous, and flattering manner in which you have communicated to me the action of the Convention.

I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
WM. STRONG.

REPLY OF HON. JAMES THOMPSON.

ERIE, June 18, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor, dated Harrisburg, June 10th, 1857, has been duly received, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic State Convention, assembled at Harrisburg on the 9th inst., as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth. For this distinguished mark of confidence I desire to express my sincere gratitude to each and every member of the Convention. In accepting the nomination, which I do with great diffidence, in a view of the responsibilities of the position, I can only say, that in the event of my election, the best energies of my life shall be devoted to such discharge of duty as may, in some degree, be worthy of the confidence of the Convention in making their nomination, and of the people in ratifying it. I am greatly obliged by the kind terms you have chosen to employ in communicating the action of the Convention, for which please accept my sincere thanks. I have the honor to be very truly yours,

JAMES THOMPSON.

THE WAY GOOD LIQUORS ARE MADE.—Dr. Hiram Cox, appointed Chemical Inspector of liquors in Cincinnati, has published facts which should be engraved around the rim of every drinking-glass. He states that during *two years he has made 249 inspections* of various kinds of liquors, and has found more than nine-tenths of them imitations, and a greater portion of them poisonous concoctions. Of brandy he has not found one gallon of pure in a hundred gallons, the imitations having been whiskey for a basis, and various poisonous acids for the condiments. Of wines, not a gallon in a thousand, purporting to be sherry, port, sweet malaga is pure, but they are made of water, sulphuric acid, alum, Guinea pepper, horse radish, and many of them without a single drop of alcoholic spirit. Dr. Cox warrants there are not ten gallons of genuine port wine in Cincinnati. He also states that in his inspection of whiskey he has found only from 17 to 20 per cent of alcoholic spirit, when it should have been 45 to 50, and some of it contains sulphuric acid enough in a quart to eat a hole through a man's stomach.

The Main Line.

We clip the following from the Pittsburg *Commercial Journal*, whose editor has been to Philadelphia to see Mr. Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the subject of the Main Line.

He says:

Mr. Thomson stated that he would cheerfully communicate to me his views, and he would give them fully, with no other reserve than that imposed by the fact, to which he carefully directed my attention, that these are but *his individual views and opinions*, and cannot be authoritative until they shall have been approved by the Stockholders and Board. Mr. Thomson avows himself favorable in the first instance to offering the whole Main Line of the Canal, Eastern and Western Divisions, *and the Portage Railroad*, for sale together, to the highest bidder, retaining only the Columbia Railroad, to the end that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall own nothing but a continuous line of Railroad from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, and disarm the baseless clamor about monopoly of both lines, and oppression of Canal freighters. If the Canal and Portage Railroad cannot be sold together to a responsible company or association, then it shall be sold in sections. He suggests, as advisable, that the Canal may be offered to the *Counties* which they traverse, in default of sale.

In relation to the Western Division, he says an effort will be made to sell it; in default of sale or lease, he would offer it to the Counties through which it passes, conditioned that they should keep it in navigable order. In any event and under the most adverse circumstances, he holds that the water power on the Northern Division, from Blairsville to Pittsburg, will suffice to keep that much of the Northern Division open forever. He has no doubt that the Canal from Blairsville to Pittsburg, will be kept up and open forever!

TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We have been informed that the first telegraphic despatch to be transmitted across the ocean, will be the compliments of James Buchanan, President of the United States, to Queen Victoria, and the return despatch will convey her Majesty's reply. The third despatch will be from England, and will be, it is said, a complimentary tribute to Horace B. Tebbetts, Esq., the original projector of this great enterprise. Mr. Tebbetts was for many years a resident of Boston, and is now of New York. He has devoted the last six years of his time almost exclusively to the enterprise now so near completion.

☞Why does a blacksmith seem the most dissatisfied of all mechanics? Because he is always striking for wages.

☞A young lady says that "if a cart wheel has nine 'felloes' attached to it, it's a pity that a girl like her can't have one.

Treason Stalking Abroad at Noonday.

The positions assumed by the Black Republicans have of themselves a strong, direct and natural tendency to treason, in the form of disunion. All true patriots have denounced every sentiment and movement pointing in that direction. But treason to the Union has a lodgment in the Black Republican breast, and is not consequently, clearly manifested by the more ardent, or weak and incautious, in their ranks. They give encouragement in their speeches and papers to a less politic class, who serve them in their hour of need. They agree more or less fully in sentiment, but, as policy demands, their professions are somewhat variant. But they respectively sail in the same direction. The open disunionists recently held a meeting at Worcester, Massachusetts, and took bold ground in favor of disunion. They are but one step in advance of the regular Black Republicans of the Fremont stamp. The Worcester convention passed resolutions declaratory of their principles and objects, some of which we copy below. They are but little ahead of the open opinions of Mr. Banks, who is known to have "calculated the value of the Union," and to have arrived at the conclusion, in a certain contingency, to "let the Union slide." The members of this convention will doubtless give him their hearty support for the governor, as one of the means of eventually attaining the great object which they have in view. These avowed treasonable intentions go wholly unrebuked by the Republican press, and doubtless for the reason that it approves of the purpose avowed. We invite the serious attention of all lovers of the Union, to the following, found among the resolutions passed at Worcester:

"*Resolved*, That the necessity of disunion is written in the whole existing character and condition of the two sections of the country; in their social organization, education, habits, and laws; in the dangers of our white citizens in Kansas, and of our colored men in Boston; in the wounds of Charles Sumner, and laurels of his assailant; and no government on earth was ever strong enough to hold together such opposing forces.

"*Resolved*, That this movement does not merely seek disunion, but the more perfect union of the free States by the expulsion of the slave States from the confederation, in which they have ever been an element of discord, danger and disgrace.

"*Resolved*, That it is not probable that the ultimate severance of the Union will be an act of deliberation or discussion, but that a long period of deliberation and discussion must precede it; and thus we meet to begin.

"*Resolved*, That henceforward, instead of regarding it as an objection to any system of policy that it will lead to the separation of the States, we will proclaim that to be the highest of all recommendations and the greatest proof of statesmanship; and will support, politically or otherwise, such men and measures as appear to tend most to this result."

Affairs in Kansas.

The *Washington Union*, in alluding to the studied determination manifested by the Free State men of Kansas, to take no part in the pending election in that territory, says the position of the Democratic party, and the administration, in regard to existing difficulties in Kansas, cannot be misunderstood. It is that the people of the Territory have the right to settle the character of their institutions. If a considerable or inconsiderable portion of their number conceive that they can impair and ultimately destroy that right by creating difficulties and disturbances, or by taking no part in the elections, they labor under an error, of which they cannot be too soon disabused; for the Democratic, conservative portion of the country will regard as *the people* of Kansas only such as are now uniting to frame a form of government in accordance with the provisions of law, and not those who are seeking to paralyze the popular will by illegal subterfuges, and the quibbles of fanaticism. Whatever the constitution may be—whether recognizing or excluding slavery, or silent in regard to the institution—it will be viewed as the expression of the will of *the people of Kansas*, as those who frame it will act under the federal constitution, and in a manner recognized by the organic law. The administration stands on the doctrine of non-intervention, in the strictest sense of the term, and will insist to the extent of its constitutional power, that the people of that Territory shall manage their own affairs in their own way.

Tried in Seven States.

The Maine law (says the Providence Post) has been fairly tried in seven States of the American Union, and in every one has proved a complete failure. From the eastern boundary of Maine to the western line of Michigan it has not permanently closed a single grog shop. In Rhode Island there are three grog shops to-day where there was one when the law was repealed.

And we know that the law was a dead letter in nearly every school district in Maine for at least two years before it was repealed. There are not (continues the Post) ten temperance men in any single town or city in New England who will raise a finger to enforce the Maine liquor law. The law has been on the statute book of this State, with an interruption of only three or four months, ever since July, 1852. During the last two years not four rum sellers have been imprisoned under it; and we are confident that not more than six warrants have been issued.

The Maine law in Rhode Island had not only the effect of multiplying grog shops to an indefinite extent, but it has caused a general spirit of resistance to all excise law; and, indeed, has been a most efficacious cause of the general insubordination of the community to the laws of all kinds. The general defiance of the late excise law at New York city and elsewhere would not now be witnessed if the friends of the Maine law had not set the example of disregard of the rights of the people in their unconstitutional scheme, and had not created a habit of disobedience by their unwise project.

☞The oldest book in the United States, it is said, is a manuscript Bible in the possession of Dr. Witherspoon, of Alabama, written over a thousand years ago! He describes it as follows: The book is strongly bound in boards of old English oak, and with thongs, by which the leaves are also bound together. The leaves are entirely made of parchment, of a most superior quality, of fineness and smoothness little inferior to the best satin. The pages are all ruled with great accuracy, and written with great uniformity and beautifully in the old German text hand, and divided off into chapters and verses.—The first chapter of every book in the Bible is written with a large capital of inimitable beauty and splendidly illuminated with red, blue and black ink, still in vivid colors; and no two of the capital letters in the book are precisely alike.

CROPS IN MAINE.—A correspondent writing from Farmington, Me., informs us that the crop in that vicinity never looked better.—Oats, wheat and potatoes are looking finely; corn rather backward, but has a decidedly healthy appearance, and no one doubts a large crop. Apples bid fair for an unusual harvest. He adds: "I have not seen such fields of grass for many years; the very road-sides will yield a ton to the acre."

We find in the *Repertoiride Pharmacie*, that M. Leperdriel advises, to conceal the disagreeable taste of cod liver oil, the addition to the latter of about ten per cent, of common salt. Not only does the salt render the oil palatable, but it causes the stomach to digest the oil more completely. In the same way, we presume the *coup d'oeil* of a lobster salad is improved, its taste made palatable, and digestion assisted.

CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN, THE INSANE POET.—The editor of the Pittsburg *Journal*, in a recent letter from Harrisburg, Pa., where he visited the Asylum for Insane, thus speaks of one who was the prince of American song writers, Charles Fenno Hoffman:—

"His disease is of peculiar form, and Dr. Corwen tells me presents the only instance he ever met with of hallucination of the *five senses*—touch, taste, sight, smell, and hearing. The most distressing indications of his disease are exhibited in his fancies that somebody is touching, pressing or pinching him, or that he sees persons and objects which trouble and disturb him."

DISGUSTING IF TRUE.—The following paragraph is going the rounds:

"The Troy (N. Y.) ladies have introduced a new feature at their fairs, which makes them draw like steam engines. All the most bewitching girls wear placards labeled '*kisses one shilling each;*' and in some cases where dealers possess extraordinary beauty, as high as twenty-five cents is obtained.—Gentlemen who are fond of gathering this kind of fruit, 'melting from trees,' go in for it according to the weight of their purses; and one of the newspapers states that one rosy-lipped, bright-eyed gal realized $62 worth in one evening. One gentleman actually purchased $11 worth of this honey."

DEAD UNDER HOOPS.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says, the doctors have declared that the late extraordinary invasion of colds, gripes, and peritoneal inflammation, (which proved unusually fatal,) were entirely owing to the bell petticoats, which expose the female person, from the waist down to the feet, to the weather. Ladies, after a promenade, return home shivering; the crinoline has given them a chill; and the first thing that we hear is that the family undertaker has been sent for. Is it not strange that ladies should never adopt any fashion which is not prejudicial to health? Corsets, thin shoes, microscopic bonnets and crinoline have murdered as many persons as Moloch himself.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—On the 16th ult., as Mr. John Henderson was sitting by the window of his residence in Cleveland, Tenn., during a thunder storm, a discharge of electricity struck him between the shoulders, rending a hole in his coat, vest and shirt, from one to two inches in diameter; the fluid then passed down his back, and along his left leg, scorching his clothes and burning his flesh to a continuous blister, from three to ten inches in width, from the points of the shoulders to the heel of his left foot. No marks were found on the right leg below the knee. The current of electricity bursted the boot of the left foot, and passed down, burning a hole in the carpet, and was then dissipated on the floor. Mr. Henderson became unconscious from the effects of the shock, and remained so for some ten or fifteen minutes. When he recovered, his sufferings were most excrutiating, but he is slowly recovering.

PRINTERS.—In noticing the Democratic State Ticket, the Harrisburg Daily *Telegraph*, an opposition newspaper, says:—The Democratic party has not many qualities that meet our approbation, yet there is one that it deserves credit for—namely, the preference it has always shown, in this State at at least, for printers—their hardest workers. Of the four candidates now supported by them for State offices, three have been members of the "Art preservative"—Messrs. Packer, Thompson and Strickland. Of their faculties we need say nothing; suffice it, that they have rendered valuable service to the party, and receive their reward. This is one of the traits that Democracy deserves commendation for—though we confess it is like a pearl among muscles. There is both right and policy in this course, for it is rewarding the severest laborers in the cause of the party, and inciting their fellows to stronger struggles, with a bright prospect before them, in case of success. Printers—editors—are undoubtedly the real soldiers of a party, and though public speakers alone, oftenest obtain honors, it will be easy to show that they do not render the most service.

MR. BUCHANAN ON POLYGAMY.—Major Jack Downing thus relates a conversation he had with Mr. Buchanan on Utah: "Old Buck is a good deal riled with Brigham Young, who, with his one hundred wives, have created a rebellion—when the old Buck has't one that he can call his own. If one woman created a rebellion in the garden of Eden when she had a man and ought to bin satisfied, it isn't wonderful that one hundred should do the like in Utah, having only one man among 'em all? Says I, Bucky, did you ever see union and harmony where there was a hundred wimen and but one man—it's agin all nature, to expect it—and the only way to bring matters to good starting point is to see each woman has her man. Yes, but said Old Buck, then every man would be obleeg'd to hev a woman. Yes, sartin, sez I. Well then, sez he, they'd blame me for the hull of this trouble and say I'd sot'em a bad example. That's so sez I, and since you druv so many weman to take up with one man bekase you refused to take your sheer, its your duty to *make'em live peaceable as they are*, or else break the whole thing up by reforming and setting every old bachelor a good example by takin one of these deluded women for your sheer, to once."

☞A Dr. Jackson, at the Syracuse Dress Reform Convention, in favor of short petticoats, told the audience that "he had seen *fifteen hundred women take off* the long skirts and *put on* the short skirts." This is coming nearer to the naked truth than usual, but with Tom Moore we must say to the Doctor:

If all this you've *only seen*
Lord bless you what a fool you've been!

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the respective townships and boroughs of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet in delegate meeting at their usual places for the holding of the General Elections, on *Saturday, the 8th day of August next*, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., opening the meeting and keeping it open during the whole time, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent them in a Democratic County Convention to be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon on *Wednesday evening, the 12th day of August next*, at 7 o'clock P. M., to place in nomination a Democratic County ticket, appoint three Senatorial Conferees, elect a delegate to the next State Convention, and transact such other business as may be thought necessary for the proper organization of the party. WM. COLON, *Chairman*.

R. B. PETRIKEN. *Secretary*.

Line upon Line---Here and There a Little.

☞The President has offered the appointment of Surveyor General of Utah to Colonel Jack Hays, to settle the question of settlers' rights, and to apportion the Government lands.

☞The inhabitants of Utah do not exceed 50,000, two-thirds of whom are women. They are principally English foreigners, and unaccustomed to the use of arms. The Government anticipates no open conflict with the United States forces.

☞The editor of the Lewistown *Democrat* has been appointed to a Clerkship in Washington city.

☞The 4th passed off quietly in Philadelphia. Ditto in the "ancient borough."

☞Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Ex-Secretary of State, was found dead in his room at Ballston, New York, at noon, on the 4th inst. He appeared in his usual good health in the morning.

☞That comet is a gay deceiver! He promised to jostle the earth but has only jilted her. The rogue has told a tale instead of showing one.

☞President Buchanan will leave the capital for Bedford Springs about the middle of July, and on his return, will remove to his summer residence, the Soldiers' Home, about four miles from Washington.

☞The Cincinnati *Gazette* says, wheat is maturing finely, and corn is growing rapidly in the West.

☞The drawing of the People's Gift Association, by J. H. Lightner, Shirleysburg, came off on the 4th. Roddy Shaffer, of Raystown Branch, took the highest prize, "drug store and fixtures," valued at $400. The drawing gave general satisfaction.

☞Some genius has conceived the brilliant idea to press all the lawyers into military service, in case of war—because their "charges" are so great that no one could stand them.

☞From the accounts given of crime in Chicago, the safety of persons and property would seem to be at an alarming discount in that "fast" city.

☞An emetic recently got up was given to some military men, which caused a great "throwing up." All the officers threw up their commissions, four of them their parole of honor, and the privates immediately went to work throwing up fortifications and earth works.

JOLLY FOURTH AT BROAD TOP CITY.—We arrived in time only to hear the concluding remarks of the Orator of the day, from which we make the following extract:—

"The Lawyers, and Schentlemens, from Hoontingtown, vent to the Proad Top City, to celeprate the fourth of Chuly. Some had one tollar, to pay for———tinner, and some had two tollars, to pay for a pottle of Shampa———ne. The Ladies they vonted a Spe———ech, put none of these Lawyers, and Schentlemens, could make a spe———ech. They celeprate the fourth of Chuly petter in Sharmany than on the Proad Top City House. I vish I had schtopped on the Coalmount, vare they had speeches, and Mu——— sic, and Tinner, and Milita———ry, vare they celeprate the fourth of Chuly wright." R***

Huntingdon Cemetery.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Number of interments from 29th August, 1855, to 31st December, 1855	10	8	18
Average per month	2½	2	
From 1st January to 1st July, 1856	9	5	14
Average per month	1½	5-6	
From 1st July to 31st December, 1856	2	3	5
Average per month	½	½	
From 1st January to 1st July, 1857	16	6	22
Average per month	2⅔	1	
Total in 22 months			59
General average per month			2 15-22

SAMUEL AFRICA, Sexton.

THE USES OF WATER.—The *Syracuse Journal*, in an excellent article on the use of water for the purpose of bathing and personal cleanliness, says:

"Bathing is a high moral duty. Let a man who is about to commit some disgrace upon himself, or some injustice upon his fellow, resort to the free use of cold water, followed up by towels, brushes, and clean linen, and after this is accomplished, we are willing to wager that he will hesitate to engage in what he had before determined upon. If water will not save a man, salt will not."

No, (answers the funny man of the *Boston Post*) nor saltpetre either. The *Journal* talks well and wisely. Much may be said in favor of water for many purposes. As the toper observed, "it has done a great deal for navigation;" it has extinguished a vast number of fires; it makes a beautiful jet when squirted perpendicularly through a fountain; it looks well tumbling down a hillside, or meandering through a meadow; it is sublime in the form of a cataract, and is capital for sprinkling linen in a laundry. It is useful in working steam engines; is good to throw (cold) on foolish projects, or to pour (hot) into whiskey punches. It makes a pleasant drink with an infusion of tea or coffee, and mixes naturally with brandy and —— but there's no end to its uses, or abuses either, especially in Water-Cure establishments, where it should be avoided as much as may be, or taken only in the form of a shower-bath, with the protection of a great coat or an impervious umbrella.

☞The Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, N. Y., who is now between 80 and 90 years of age, in a public address delivered a short time since, said:

"I have been young, and now am old, and as I stand before God to-night, I declare that nothing I have ever given in charity, is regretted. O no! it is the riches we keep that perish; that which we give away, abides with us forever; it impresses itself in our characters, and tells on our eternal destiny; for the habit of charity formed in this life will accompany us to the next. The bud which begins to open here, will bloom in full expansion hereafter to delight the eye of angels and beautify the Paradise of God. Let us, then, now, and on every fit occasion hereafter, practice that liberality, which in death we shall approve, and reprobate the parsimony we shall then condemn."

STUFF TO MAKE A SOLDIER.—The best of bodies as best of minds, it appears, is necessary to make an officer for our Army. The *Tribune* says:

"The Military Academy at West Point has just been subjected to its annual examination, and a fact has been developed which is certainly worthy of attention, and which we notice did receive attention from one of the examiners. Of nearly one hundred cadets who entered the class addressed by him, hardly forty remained. Nearly *two-thirds of those originally matriculated had been dismissed* from the institution for breach of discipline, for deficiency in scholarship, or, perhaps, *lack of health* or *robust enough* to encounter the routine of the establishment."

Fourth of July Celebration at Coalmont.

At an early hour, commenced the assembling of the most numerous and respectable assemblage ever congregated at Coalmont, or its vicinity. At 9 o'clock, A. M., the "Broad Top Rifle Rangers," under the command of Capt. J. S. REED, formed in the square of the village, as per arrangement, for the reception of the Delegation by Excursion Train from Huntingdon. After the arrival of the Train, and the reception of the different Delegations by the Military, who performed admirably, until 11 o'clock, when the Military with the masses, repaired to the Grove, where a stage having been erected, seats provided, and table spread, an organization of the vast assemblage was made, by the selection of LEVI EVANS, Esq., President; J. T. Shirley, J. W. Evans and George Roads, Esqrs., Vice Presidents, and J. D. Gill and J. Simpson Africa, Esqrs., Secretaries. The Declaration was then read by EDWARD MCHUGH, Esq. The orator of the day, Gen. JOHN WILLIAMSON, was then introduced, who acquitted himself in his usual eloquent style, alike honorable to himself and the day celebrated. The meeting then adjourned, and repaired to the well furnished table, and partook of the sumptuous repast provided by Capt. J. S. REED. After which a re-assemblage took place at the stand. Gen. WILLIAMSON was again called, and responded in an able and appropriate address. EDWARD MCHUGH, Esq., being called, responded in a fluent and eloquent speech. After which the committee on regular toasts, reported the following, which were read by J. Simpson Africa, and adopted unanimously amidst the most enthusiastic applause:

1. The day we celebrate.

2. Our country, our whole country, our country right, but right or wrong, our country.

3. The Constitution, the fundamental law of the model government of the whole world.

4. The Star Spangled Banner, in triumph shall wave, o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave. Its ample folds wave on every sea in the known world, respected at home and honored abroad.

5. George Washington, illustrious in the galaxy of greatness, may his actions ever be held in grateful remembrance by his countrymen.

6. Thomas Jefferson, the author of the magna-charta of human rights, he receives, as he is justly entitled to, the meed of praise of every true American citizen.

7. The signers of the Declaration, may their bold and independent actions be held in sacred recollection by the people of this Union.

8. The Press, an untrammelled Press, one of the safe guards of Liberty; loved by freemen, feared by tyrants.

9. The Army and Navy, the bulwarks of our nation, the protectors of our rights, their brilliant achievements have shed an undying lustre on the American arms and the American flag.

10. The President of the United States, occupying the proudest position on the earth, and wielding the destinies of a favored Nation, may he be guided in the execution of his exalted trust, by wisdom commensurate with his important station.

11. The Governor of Pennsylvania, as Chief Magistrate of this giant Commonwealth, invested with the reins of Government, may he assiduously guard her interests.

12. The Ladies, like the Mary's of old, may they ever be found performing the good part; palsied be the tongue, and accursed be the fiend that would dare to utter sentiments derogatory to their exalted character.

13. The Orator of the day, as Saul among the people, as Cicero among the orators, so is the speaker of the day.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

1. By S. Brooks, Esq.—The Union, brightened and embellished by the smiles of Heaven, and preserved by the wisdom and patriotism of enlightened Statesmen, may it remain sure and unsullied after all the Monarchies of the old World have tottered and fallen.

2. By R. A. Moore.—Wm. P. Schell and Levi Evans, founders of Coalmont. Pioneers of reform. The forest yielded to their enterprize, and a peaceful and happy village reared in its stead, may it remain an enduring monument of their energy and perseverance.

3. By John Hamilton—

May the sons of the sires who for Liberty fought,
Remember till death, how dear it was bought,
And laying aside their other employ,
Annually celebrate the Fourth of July.

4. "Broad Top Rifle Rangers," whether natives or foreigners, and especially to the Captain, J. S. REED, who, when his country called, did not hesitate to march to a Southern clime, to chastise Mexican impudence.

Peace to the Soldiers who died in the jar,
Fighting for justice in the Mexican war,
Whether buried or not may their bones ever rest,
And long be remembered perpetually blest.

5. By J. R. Lavely—

The Flag of our Country, emblem of Liberty—
Let it ever be unfurled to the gaze of admiring nations.

6. By W. R. Wimer.—The whole-souled Delegation from Huntingdon, made up of Ciceros, Apollos and Rothschilds, long shall they be remembered.

The following Resolutions being read, were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company, are tendered to the Host and Hostess.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this Celebration be handed by the Secretaries, to the editors of each of the papers published in Huntingdon, with a request to publish the same.

When, on motion, adjourned.

J. D. GILL,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Secretaries.

Ludwick.

This is the name of the farm and the residence of WILLIAM A. STOKES, Esq., near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa. And it will well reward one, who has a taste for combining the beautiful with the useful, and who takes an interest in the agricultural advancement of our grand old Commonwealth, to visit this highly improved and well ordered farm, and examine its appliances and arrangements. It was the writer's privilege, last week to be the guest of the gifted and gentlemanly proprietor of this beautiful seat, and to inquire into the system and detail of its management. The farm consists of 260 acres, west of and immediately contiguous to the borough of Greensburg, and is a lovely combination of rolling hill and smiling dell, with a small proportion of forest and copsewood. It is not only in the highest state of cultivation, but taste and science have lent such guidance to toil, as combine *ornament* and *utility* in a high degree. Nature has done much for this lovely and picturesque spot, and art has lent its plastic aid, so as to make it one of the loveliest in West Pennsylvania. The unique and tasteful mansion, of the Italian villa style, occupies a commanding site; and attracts the observation of the travellers upon the Pa. R. R. which sweeps around the eminence upon which the house is erected. The porter's lodge—the winding carriage way, the lawns and invirons of the mansion, with their terraces and walks, and trees, and shrubs, and flowers, all are in good taste, and make an impression of neatness and comfort without tawdry ostentation.—The view presented from the balconies or the bay window of the library, and especially from the eminence in the rear of the lawn, is one of the loveliest, most extensive and varied that our country presents. The pleasant village of Greensburg with its churches and spires and its magnificent Hall of Justice lies close on the foreground. To the right a verdant dale, dotted with dwellings and varied with meadow and grainfield and pasture, cornfield, sweeps for the south east.—To the left and in front the rolling surface of beautiful Westmoreland, extends far, far away in a landscape of indiscribable beauty, until it is framed in by the azure ramparts of "Chestnut ridge"—whilst through the gorges of this mountain the still more distant and dark heights of "Laurel Hill" are here and there visible. It is a prospect to be *studied*; and the longer the study the deeper the admiration. It wants nothing to make it perfect, but the silver sheen of the broad Susquehannah, or the wimpling waters of our own "blue Juniata."

But it was rather of the *farm*, than of its surroundings that I had intended to write.—Mr. Stokes certainly deserves the thanks of his fellow-agriculturalists for the pains and expense at which he has been to test the value of improved processes in agriculture. And I think if our farmers would visit Ludwick, they would see occular demonstration of the value of sub-soil drainage, sub-soil ploughing, a husbanding of manuring agents and the due combination of agriculture and keeping stock. It is worth a ride to Ludwick, to see his beautiful Durham and Devonshire cattle. How he manages to attend to a laborious and responsible practice at the law; and to see that matters on this model farm go systematically on, is a question which I would have been at a loss to answer if I had not known something of the talent, energy and executive ability of the man. As the proprietor of this beautiful estate was lately amongst us, and in his professional capacity made a highly favorable impression upon the citizens of our county, I thought your readers would like to hear of him as a Farmer.

VIATOR.

*The name was in the original patent of the land.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

Western Town Making.

A gentleman recently returned from the West, relates to the Boston *Traveller* that in setting out early in the morning from the place where he had passed the night, he consulted his map of the country, and finding that a very considerable town, called Vienna, occupied a point of his road, but some 12 or 15 miles off, concluded to journey as far as that place before breakfast. Another equally extensive town, bearing as sounding a name, was laid down at a convenient distance for his afternoon stage, and there he proposed halting for the night. He continued to travel at a good round pace until the sun had risen high in the heavens, and until he computed that he had accomplished more than twice or thrice the distance which he proposed to himself in the outset. Still he saw no town before him, even of the humblest kind, much less such a magnificent one as his map prepared him to look for. At length, meeting a solitary wood-chopper emerging from the forest, he accosted him and inquired how far it was to Vienna. "Vienna," exclaimed the man, "why you passed it five and twenty miles back. Did you notice a stick of timber and a blazed tree beside the road?—that was Vienna!" The dismayed traveller then inquired how far it was to the other place, at which he designed passing the night. "Why you are right on that place now," returned the other side of yon ravine, and runs down to a clump of girdled teees which you will see about a mile farther on the road."—"Are there no houses built!" faltered out the traveller. "Oh, no houses whatsomever," returned the woodsman; "they hewed and hauled the logs for a blacksmith's shop, but *before they raised it, the town lots were all disposed of in the Eastern States*, and everything has been left, just as you now see it ever since."

A RAPID YOUTH.—A contemporary says he would be willing to put his young friend, R. H. Purdon, editor of the Fort Gibson (Miss) *Revielle*, against the fastest young American in any other State of the Confederacy. He is not yet nineteen years old; has been editing a newspaper for nearly four years; has courted and been accepted by at least a dozen of the most intelligent and handsome young ladies in Mississippi—did't marry either of them and last though not least, met the chivalrous and gallant editor of the Natchez *Free Trader*, James McDonald, in mortal combat, got wounded in the arm, returned to his post, and went to work as if nothing had happened. He will do to bet on.

AN EDITORIAL SANCTUM IN KANSAS.—The Kansas correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, in a recent letter to that paper, thus describes the sanctum of the editor of the *Weekly Herald*, printed in Leavenworth City, at the time he made it a visit:

It will not be amiss here to give you a sketch of the office as presented to the eye of a stranger from Louisiana. "A visit to the printing office afforded a rich treat. On entering the first room on the right hand, three law 'shingles' were on the door; on one side was a rich bed—French blankets, sheets, table cloths, shirts, cloaks and rugs, all together; on the wall hung hams, maps, venison and rich engravings, onions, portraits, and boots; on the floor were a side of bacon, carved to the bone, corn and potatoes, stationery and books; on a nice dressing case stood a wooden tray half full of dough, while the crockery occupied the professional desk. In the room on the left—the sanctum—the housewife, cook and editor lived in glorious unity—one person. He was seated on a stool, with a paper before him on a piece of plank, writing a vigorous knock-down to an article in the *Kickapoo Pioneer*, a paper of a rival city. The cooking stove was at his left, and tin kettles all around; the corn cakes was a 'doin,' and instead of scratching his head for an idea, as editors often do, he turned the cake and went ahead."

CAN'T SWALLOW NEGROES WHOLE.—The Wilmington *Herald*, a staunch Republican paper in Illinois, which has swallowed all the other isms of the party without a bone sticking in its throat, has not the anaconda-like property of gulping down "negro equality," though covered with the saliva of "brudderly feeling and mock philanthropy, previous to deglutition. The editor says: "Whenever negro suffrage becomes one of the planks of the Republican platform, we shall feel free to seek some other political organization, and we think we should find most of our Republican brethren in the same way."

A Singular Being---A Stone Eater.

We saw this morning near the depot, a singular specimen of humanity, who was gathering contributions of money from the spectators, and repaid them by swallowing pebbles. We saw six stones, weighing from one to two ounces each, swallowed successively by this man, and were assured by others, that he had within an hour, swallowed nearly fifty of the same sort. There was no deception in the matter. The man crossed his hands upon his back, and allowed any one of the spectators to drop the stones in his mouth; and each was plainly swallowed. He was content to swallow stones at the rate of two cents a piece, as long as the spectators would furnish the money.

This singular being is a German of diminutive size, lean, but apparently healthy. A gentleman present, who could converse with him in the German language, gathered from him that he was fifty-four years old, and had been in the habit of swallowing stones since he was eighteen years of age, and earned his living in that way—often swallowing fifty a day. He said he experienced no uneasiness or painful sensation while the stones were in his stomach or intestines, and that they readily passed away with fecal matter. This man should unite with the one who was about here last fall, sticking knives and pins in his flesh, and make up an exhibition of monstrosities.—*Rochester Union.*

THE WAY THEY GET RICH OUT WEST.—The Newburyport Herald relates the experience of a friend, just returned from the West.—He says:—"Here is the whole story. We complain of hard times, and go West to better our condition. If we would live in a log or mud house with one room and no floor, sleep on straw, go bare footed, wear the cheapest and coarsest clothes, and deprive ourselves of all the comforts of life, anybody might squat upon two acres of common pasture, and with the same labor, be as rich in seven years as upon any half section of land in Kansas; and if there were hundreds thus squatting, they could get up a land fever, speculate in lots, and have the prices go up as they do in the West.

What people save in the new States they crush out of themselves, and that they do anywhere. All the advantage they have, is the privilege of living as mean, and being as mean, and having their children as mean, as human nature will bear, with nobody to find fault with it; while here, living in the same manner, they would separate from the masses, as much as the gipsies do. If any of our people wish to learn practically about this matter, let them take a view of the basket makers who drive into market from New Hampshire, and then go home and live with them a month in the back part of Barrington, and they will be saved the trouble of going to Kansas.

☞"Pat, which is the way to Boston?"
"How did you know my name was Pat?"
"O, I guessed it."
"Thin be the holy poker, if ye're so good at guessin' ye'd bether guess the way to Boston."

Terrible Riots in New York.

Many Killed and Wounded—The Military Ordered Out—Streets Barricaded.

NEW YORK, July 4th, midnight.—There was a great deal of drunkenness and disorder in this city on the occasion of the National holiday. The military made a splendid display this morning, and immense throngs of persons witnessed their manœuvres.

Governor King and Mayor Wood reviewed the troops in the Park, and then dined together at General Sandford's.

This morning a very serious riot occurred at a drinking saloon, at No. 40 Bowery. The disturbance first took place at two o'clock this morning. It commenced between a gang of low ruffians from the Five Points, called the "Dead Rabbit Club," and a party of the "Bowery Boys."

The riot was of the most terrible character, all sorts of weapons and missiles being used, and many persons were injured seriously.—The police finally succeeded in quelling the riot, and in driving the rioters away.

At seven o'clock this evening the Bowery Boys who were injured in the morning by the "Dead Rabbits," rallied in great strength for the purpose of revenging the injuries they had received in the morning, and another and a far more terrible riot was the result.

The second riot took place in Bayard street, near Baxter. The police came upon the ground after the riot had been progressing for some time, and upon their arrival they were greeted with a volley of stones, and musket and pistol shots.

Several of the officers fell and were carried off the ground dead or in a dying condition. The policemen suffered dreadfully from the violence of the rioters.

The latter then proposed to destroy the Metropolitan police station-house, in White street, but they were foiled in this design.

The seventy first regiment was ordered out, and marched to the scene of the riot. The rioters, on both sides, had meantime barricaded the streets with carts, &c., and from behind the bulwarks thus thrown up, they fired, indiscriminately, upon the crowd.

It is reported that many are killed and wounded, but in the confusion, which prevails to-night, it is impossible to give the details of this story of bloodshed and outlawry.

The most terrific excitement prevails thro'out the city, and in the district in which the disgraceful scenes have been enacted, martial law is virtually in force. This is by far the most serious disturbance that has occurred in New York since the Forrest and Macready riot in May, 1849.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Perfect Likenesses.

Call on PRETTYMAN, at the Central Railroad Station House, and get a DAGUERREOTYPE, AMBROTYPE or PHOTOGRAPH likeness of yourself. His pictures can't be beat—call and examine specimens.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

TO INVALIDS!

DR. HARDMAN,

Formerly Physician to the Cincinnati Marine Hospital and Invalid's Retreat, Member of the London Medical Society of Observation, and Author of

"LETTERS TO INVALIDS,"

WILL BE IN

Huntingdon,

AT

Jackson's Hotel,

ON

SATURDAY, AUG. 1, '57.

SEE CARD IN ANOTHER COLUMN.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY July 4.—No animation in the Flour Market.—Shipping brands are offered at $7 37½ ₸ bbl., but there is no demand at this figure. 300 bbls. good extra sold at $8, and 100 bbls. scraped at $7. Small sales are making for home consumption, from $7 37½ up to $10, according to quality. About 100 bbls. Rye Flour sold sold at $4 75.—Corn Meal scarce—sale of 300 bbls. Penn'a. at $4 ₸ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is dull, but the limited amount offering enables holders to maintain former quotations. Sales of 800 bus. fair and prime Penn'a. red at $1 85@1 87 ₸ bu., and 1200 bus. Spring at $1 60; good white worth $1 92@1 95. Rye steady at $1 10. Corn dull, but supplies come forward slowly—sales of 1000 bus. yellow at 88c. Oats, unchanged.

MARRIED.

In this borough, at the M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. D. Shoaff, Mr. JOHN M. MAGNESS, of McVeytown, and Miss CATHARINE M. KING, of Huntingdon, Pa.

DIED,

In Harrisburg, on Sunday morning, July 5th, in the 25th year of his age, Dr. SAMUEL W. FRAZER, late of Huntingdon, Pa.

HUNTINGDON SEMINARY.—The NEXT SESSION will commence on MONDAY, AUGUST, 31st.

☞Tuition for Ten Months $25.

☞*Higher rates* charged for pupils remaining only a part of the year.

☞During July and August, applications may be left with Hon. Geo. Taylor, or W. P. Orbison, Esq.

SARAH W. BIGELOW.

Huntingdon July 8, 1857-tf.

DR. JOSEPH HEIDENTHAL, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Until further notice is given, he may be found and consulted at the "Franklin House," kept by J. S. Miller.

REFERENCES.—Rev. P. M. Doyle, and Dr. J. B. Luden, Huntingdon; Dr. Kaylor, Hollidaysburg; Dr. J. Getty, and Dr. J. B. Hibler, Martinsburg; Rev. Theobold Foust, Marklesburg; Dr. Jos. Keefe, Stonerstown.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1857-tf.

AGRICULTURAL.—Proposals from the different places in this county desirous of having the County Agricultural Fair held in their immediate neighborhoods, may be directed to the undersigned, at any time previous to the next meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society in August. It will be necessary in making application, to specify the amount of money subscribed for the purpose, as by a resolution of the Society at the last meeting, the locality guaranteeing the largest amount will be entitled to the preference.

By order of the President.

R. MCDIVITT,
SAMUEL G. WHITTAKER.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1857. Secretaries.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that John Scott, Esq., has filed his account, as assignee, for the benefit of Creditors of George Gwin, in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and, that the same will be presented to the said Court, on Monday, (10th day) of August Term, next, for confirmation and allowance.

M. F. CAMPBELL,
Prothonotary.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1857.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Huntingdon, July 1st, 1857.

A
Ackerson, James
Allman, Tipton
Andrews, Mary Miss
Allison, Samuel
B
Brunker, Patrick 3
Brooks, Rev. Jacob
Boilion, Miss Anna R.
Berry, Michael
Beard, John
Braun, Elizabeth
Bergmann, ——
Beatty, David
C
Couch, Geo. G. 5
Couch, Mrs. Mary
Casady, Solomon
Clark, James
Condron, Jas.
Clark, Michael Geo.
Coutz, Isabella
Countryman, John
Coleburn, William
Creamer, Joseph 2
Corbin, William E.
D
Donaldson, William
Dooling, Thomas
Decker, Catharine
Du Puy, T. Haskins
Degan, Lewis
Dougherty, Patrick
Davidson, Thomas M.
Dunn, Susan
Decker, Michael Sen.
E
Elder, E.
Evans, Lemuel
Erwin, Miss Esther M.
Ennis, A. S. 2
Eby, John
Elliott, Rev. John
F
Feroer, Rudolphus
Franks, Theo. Esq.
Fritz, Lizzie
Fisher, William
Flood, Daniel
G
Green, Hezekiah
Griffith, J. C.
Garner, Philip
Geiger, Joseph
Gosler & Patton,
Green, George
Giese, Wm. H. Esq.
H
Hall, E. R.
Hoane, Rebecca
Hellings, Jno. R.
Hamilton, Joseph
Houch, Napoleon Esq.
Henderson, D. S.
Hagans, John Esq.
Horton, J. W.
Hutchinson, David
Harris, James
Howard, W. J.
K
Keller, Miss Annie E.
Keatins, Thos. B.
Karser, Wilhelm
L
Lee, James
De Long, Isaac 3
Longanecker, Mrs. Nancy
Leightherser, Alexander
Law, Joseph Esq.
M
Madding, John
Mitchell, Francis J.
Megahan, Rebecca
McDowell, J. Beaty
P
Porter, William
Price, William
Parker, Michael
Patterson, James
Purdy, Miss Sarah
Patrick, Mrs. Samuel
S
Shields, Bridget
Snyder, Samuel H.
Squichanl, Miss Jane
Stover, G. W.
Stay, Demoisell Marie
Smith, Sophronia
Strang, Rev. David 2
Stover, George
W
Wise, Andrew 2
Williams, A. or R. J. Massey
Williams, Rev. J. B.
Whipple & Gray,
Wimpheimer, Tos.
Willong, J. N.
Weston, Eliza
Wright, Samuel
Wolf, Jacob

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

WM. COLON, P. M.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1857.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman, *Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the* CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL,
Also to *Invalids Retreat*, Author of "*Letters to Invalids*," IS COMING! See following Card.

JULY AND AUGUST APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, "Jackson's Hotel," Saturday, August 1.
Lewistown, "National Hotel,"..... " 3.
Mifflin, "Patterson House,"..... " 4.
Harrisburg,..... " 5.
Hollidaysburg,.....July 31.
Altoona,..... " 30.
Johnstown,..... " 29.
Indiana,..... " 28.
Greensburg,..... " 27.
Pittsburg,..... July 24, 25 & 26.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

☞No charge for consultation. [June 3, 1857.

TIPTON STEAM FRAME, SASH, DOOR, SHUTTER & FLOORING MANUFACTORY, TIPTON, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., 10 *miles East of Altoona.* The undersigned having provided a complete set of Machinery for the business, and being practical House Carpenters and Builders, are extensively engaged in Manufacturing by steam, any description of carpenter work, which we will furnish at low rates, and ship to any point on the Penn'a Rail Road. Plans of every description for buildings with specifications and bill of timber prepared. Orders from a distance respectfully solicited.

McCAULEY & CO.

Tipton, July 1, 1857-1y.

BALTIMORE CARD. SALT, SALT! We offer for sale—
LIVERPOOL FINE SALT,
LIVERPOOL GROUND ALUM SALT,
LIVERPOOL DAIRY SALT.

☞Country Merchants who will send us their orders in advance, with instructions to ship when we have a cargo *afloat*, can secure Fine and G. A. Salt at five cents per sack less off the ship, than it can be supplied out of store.

CARR, GIESE & CO.,
Grain and Lumber Commission Merchants, Spear's Wharf, july1-3t. *Baltimore.*

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mining and selling of coal, &c., under the firm name of Powel & Saxton, has been this day (June 25, 1857), dissolved by mutual consent. Claims against the firm will be paid, and debts due it collected by Robert Hare Powel. ROBERT HARE POWEL.

July 1, 1857. JAMES SAXTON.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of William McNite, administrator of William Peebles, dec'd, amongst those entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend for the purpose of hearing, &c., on SATURDAY, the 1st day of AUGUST, A. D., 1857, at o'clock, P. M., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, will present them for allowance, &c., or be thereafter barred from receiving any share of said fund.

July 1, 1857-4t. JOHN REED, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Brice Blair, surviving Administrator of the Rev. J. Y. McGinnes, dec'd, amongst those entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for the purpose of hearing, &c., on FRIDAY, the 31st day of JULY, A. D. 1857, at one o'clock, P. M. at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, will present them for allowance, &c., or be thereafter debarred from receiving any share of said fund.

July 1, 1857-4t. JOHN REED, Auditor.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN MILLER, at B. L. Neff's Mill, situated between Petersburg and Alexandria, in Huntingdon County, Pa.

☞P. S. None but a Good Miller need apply. Apply to D. W. MCCAY, Miller at said Mill. [June 17*

SAVE YOUR MONEY by purchasing
Pure Linseed Oil (10 gal. and above) $1.18 per gal.
Pure Linseed Oil (1 to 10 gallons) $1.25 " "
Boiled Linseed Oil, always on hand at the Hardware Store of [june10] J. A. BROWN & CO.

DR. H. JAMES' Extract Cannabis Indica, for the permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, &c., for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of
apr29 HENRY MCMANIGILL.

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geissinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa.

W. J. GEISSINGER.

May 20, 1857.

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment just received and for sale by
May 20, 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER.

BACON & DRIED BEEF—a large and excellent lot, just received and for sale by
Huntingdon, June 17, 1857. LOVE & MCDIVITT.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa. July 1st, 1857.

B
Gilson Boler.
C
Nicholas Corcory.
D
John Dachenbach,
Geo. P. Drom,
Peter Dunsmon.
E
Richard Evans.
F
Jenkins Few,
Joseph S. Fisher.
H
Timothy Homahane.
M
John McCarthy,
Richard Mooney,
David Morgan.
N
A. B. Newell, 3.
S
Samuel Steck.
Y
—— Yawley.

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

S. BROOKS, P. M.

July 8, 1857.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

to be awarded by the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, at its Third Annual Exhibition, to be held in the Fall of 1857.

HORSES.			
Best Stallion.	$7 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Best match horses,	6 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	4 00
Best 2 or 3 year old colt,	5 00	Best family horse,	3 00
" colt under 1 year old,	2 00	Second best do.,	2 00
" brood mare,	5 00	Best trotting horse,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 50	Second best do.,	2 00
Best draft horse,	3 00	Best mules,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.	3 00
Best riding horse,	4 00		
NEAT STOCK.			
Best pair of work oxen,	6 00	Best cow,	4 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Best 3 year old heifer,	3 00
Best bull,	5 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best calf.	2 00
HOGS.			
Best boar,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best litter of pigs,	3 00
Third best do.,	2 00	" chester white,	3 00
Best sow,	4 00	" berkshire,	2 00
SHEEP.			
Best fine-wooled buck,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best fine-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best south down do.,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best long-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best long-wooled,	5 00	" south down do.	5 00
PLOWING.			
Best,	4 00	Third do.,	2 00
Second best,	3 00	Fourth do.	1 00
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.			
Best plow,	3 00	" wheat drill,	3 00
" harrow,	2 00	" corn planter,	3 00
" cultivator.	3 00	" horse rake,	2 00
" hill-side plow,	3 00	" reaper,	3 00
" wind mill,	3 00	" Mower.	3 00
GRAIN.			
Best white wheat,	3 00	Best white corn,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best rye,	1 00
Best red wheat,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best oats,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best yellow corn,	1 00	Best buckwheat,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.			
Best bread,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best hard soap,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best pound cake,	1 00	Best candles.	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50
Best sponge cake,	1 00	Best carpet,	2 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	1 00
Best butter,	3 00	Best hearth rug,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best flannel,	2 00
Best domestic sugar,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best quilt,	2 00
Third best do.,	50	Second best do.,	1 00
Best apple butter,	1 00	Best wool socks,	50
Second best do.,	50	" worsted do.,	50
Best tomato catchup,	1 00	" ornamental needle work.	1 00
" honey,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
" jelly.	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best silk embroidery,	1 00
Best preserves,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best shell work,	1 00
Best pickles,	1 00	Second best do.	50
MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.			
Best 2 horse carriage,	2 00	" and greatest variety of tin ware,	1 00
" buggy,	1 00		
" sett single harness,	1 00	" lot of earthen and stone ware.	1 00
" do. farming do.,	1 00		
" bridle and saddle,	1 00	" washing machine,	50
" pair of boots,	1 00	" made meat vessel,	1 00
" pair of shoes,	50	" churn,	1 00
" side sole leather,	1 00	" specimen of marble work,	1 00
" kip and calf skins,	1 00	" cook stove,	2 00
" side harness & upper	1 00	" pair of horse shoes.	1 00
" lot of cabinet ware	1 00		50
FRUITS.			
Best and greatest variety of apples,	3 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best quinces,	1 00
Best dozen fall apples,	2 00	Best and greatest variety of grapes,	2 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best native grapes,	2 00
Best doz. winter apples,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best dozen of peaches,	1 00
Best winter pears,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	Best dozen of plums,	1 00
Best fall pears,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
VEGETABLES.			
Best potatoes,	2 00	" beets,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	" parsnips,	50
Third best do.,	50	" carrots,	50
Best neshanock,	1 00	" turnips,	50
" mexican,	1 00	" onions,	50
" pink eye,	75	" celery,	50
" white,	75	" cabbages,	50
" red,	50	Second best do.,	25
" blue,	50	Best pumpkins,	50
" sweet,	1 00	" pie do.,	50
" tomatoes,	1 00	" squash,	50
Second best do.,	75	" water melon,	50
Third best do.,	50	" musk melon,	50
Best purple eggs,	50	" Beans,	50
" pepper,	50	" peas.	50
FLORAL DEPARTMENT.			
Best display of flowers in bloom,	2 00	Best variety of dahlias,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best display of plants,	2 00	Best boquet.	50
POULTRY.			
Best pair of turkeys,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best pair of chickens,	1 00
Best pair of geese,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best display of poultry,	2 00
Best pair of ducks,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00

Huntingdon, June 24, 1857.

ISN'T IT SO?—

FRESH FRUIT IN WINTER BETTER THAN

Use ARTHUR'S celebrated *Self-Sealing Cans and Jars*, and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.

Full directions for putting up all kinds of Fruit and Tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.

They are made of *Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire & Acid proof Stone Ware.* The sizes are from pints to gallons.—These cans and jars are *entirely open at the tops*, and NEST, to secure economy in transportation.

For sale by STONEKEEPERS throughout the United States.

Descriptive circulars sent on application. ☞Orders from the trade solicited.

Be sure to ask for 'Arthur's.' It has stood the test of two seasons, having been used by hundreds of families, hotel and boarding house keepers.

We are now making them for the million.

SWEETMEATS. ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY. Manufacturers under the Patent. Nos. 117 & 119 South Tenth Street, (corner George) PHILADELPHIA.

June 17. 1857-2m.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county by the members of the Presbyterian Congregation of Cottage Church and vicinity, to grant a charter of incorporation, and to constitute them and their successors a body politic and corporate in law, by the corporate name of the "Cottage Presbyterian Congregation," and if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the said Court will at its next session (August,) decree and declare them a corporation or body politic, according to the articles and conditions in their petition set forth and contained. M. F. CAMPBELL,

June 10, 1857. Prothonotary.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of Hacket Harper, Esq., dec'd. late of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. G. HARPER,
WILLIAM HARPER,
Executors.

Shade Gap, May 27, 1857.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The "May Flower" arrived in port last week, having on board, a new and splendid assortment of Groceries, Confectionaries, Provisions, &c., &c., all of which are offered for sale at the Cheap Store of LOVE & McDIVITT, consisting of Hams, Shoulders, Salt and Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, molasses, Cheese, Crackers, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Tamarind, Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Orange Syrup, Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Oils, Candles, Tobacco, Segars, Fruits and Confectionaries of all kinds, all of which will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURE, for cash or country produce. Purchasers are invited to call and see and examine for themselves.

LOVE & McDIVITT.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

ONE OF THE TRICKS OF THE TRADE is to get good customers by offering *Cheap*, and at the same time, *GOOD CLOTHING*. Whatever others may say of their neighbors leaving town, they will not say that my CLOTHING fails to please the crowds that daily fit themselves at my establishment. The truth is "Old Mose" won't be beat in selling *cheap* and *good* Clothing! Those who have doubts upon the subject should call and see for themselves.

MOSES STROUS.

Huntingdon, May 27, 1857.

ESTATE of SAMUEL CALDWELL, dec'd.—ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the Estate of Samuel Caldwell, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

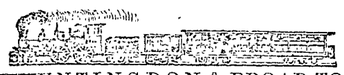
D. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

Shade Gap, May 27, 1857-6t.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

BACON & DRIED BEEF—a large and excellent lot, just received and for sale by

Huntingdon, June 17, 1857. LOVE & McDIVITT.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, June 1st. 1857. Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

STATIONS.		A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	8.00	Arrive	2.10
M'Connellstown	"	8.14	"	1.56
Pleasant Grove	"	8.20	"	1.50
Marklesburg	"	8.32	"	1.38
Coffee Run	"	8.44	"	1.26
Rough & Ready	"	8.50	"	1.20
Cove	"	9.03	"	1.07
Fishers' Summit	"	9.06	"	1.04
Saxton	"	9.20	"	12.50
Riddlesburg	"	9.32	"	12.38
Hopewell	Arrive	9.40	Leave	p. m. 12.30

EVENING TRAIN.

		P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	5.00	Arrive	8.40
M'Connell-stown	"	5.14	"	8.26
Pleasant Grove	"	5.20	"	8.20
Marklesburg	"	5.32	"	8.08
Coffee Run	"	5.44	"	7.56
Rough & Ready	"	5.50	"	7.50
Cove	"	6.03	"	7.37
Fishers' Summit	"	6.06	"	7.34
Saxton	"	6.20	"	7.20
Riddlesburg	"	6.32	"	7.08
Hopewell	Arrive	6.40	Leave	7.00

☞Passengers for BROAD TOP CITY, HOPEWELL, and BEDFORD SPRINGS, arriving from East by Pennsylvania Rail Road Express Train at 7.40 A. M., breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from East by Mail Train, arrive at 4.48 P. M., and leave for Bedford, &c., at 5.00.

Passengers from West arrive by Express Train in the morning and breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from West, by Mail Train, arrive at 3.02 P. M., and leave at 5.00 P. M. for Hopewell and Bedford. Passengers by the East Line arrive at Huntingdon from East at 8.55 P. M. and from West at 9.48 P.M.

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford Springs.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, June 1, 1857.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

AT THE "METROPOLITAN,"

OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

J. & W. SAXTON have just received from Philadelphia a magnificent assortment of Goods, such as—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Queensware, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Carpet & Oil Cloth, Wood & Willow Ware.

and in fact—EVERYTHING—necessary to please the most fastidious. Such as—

FINE DRESS GOODS,

Prints, Tweeds, Summer Cottons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, Collars, and Undersleeves, Bonnets, and every variety of Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, &c. &c.

We are determined to sell as low, if not lower, than any other house east of the Alleghany. Our motto shall be—

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Give us a call and be satisfied of the fact, that this is the house at which to purchase cheap goods.

We have on hand Salt, Fish and Plaster, Ham, Shoulder and Flitch. Also, Glass, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and other Paints.

Huntingdon, May 6, 1857. J. & W. SAXTON.

FRED. LIST'S BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Mr. LIST invites the attention of the public to his establishment, where he is now prepared to furnish

MINERAL WATER AND SARSAPARILLA,

and bottled PORTER and ALE, at as cheap rates as any other establishment in the State.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to receive a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Establishment one door east of Jackson's Hotel.

May 20, 1857.

DON'T BELIEVE THEM. H. ROMAN has not left town—neither does he intend to leave. His Store is at the old place, opposite the "Franklin House," where all who want bargains in Clothing should call.

If any persons tell you that I have left town, don't believe them—but call at the old stand and see for yourself. A splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing now on hand. H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1857-3t.

OLD MOSE AT HOME! If you don't believe it, call at his new store room in Market Square, where you will find a splendid assortment of Goods for the season.

Ladies Dress Goods,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Groceries, &c., &c.

And everything else usually found in the Huntingdon stores.

Call, but don't all call at the same time.

Huntingdon, April 15. 1857. MOSES STROUS.

COME AGAIN. THE LATEST AND BEST! L. WESTBROOK has just opened a large and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES.

of the best and latest styles, for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys, and children of all ages. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes his new stock will not fail to please everybody. All their relations, and that all who want a good and fashionable article will continue to call as usual at the old place and be accommodated.

Call soon and examine my splendid stock.

Huntingdon, April 15, 1857. LEVI WESTBROOK.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest!

H. ROMAN

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

NO LIBRARY IS COMPETE WITHOUT IT.—TESTIMONY OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND PURCHASERS.—MAGNIFICENT WORK OF HISTORY!—A WHOLE LIBRARY IN ITSELF!—COST $11,000—70 MAPS—700 ENGRAVINGS.—A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS.

From the earliest period to the present time, the history of every nation, ancient and modern, being separately given. By S. G. GOODRICH, author of several works of History, 'Peter Parley's Tales,' &c.

It is believed that the above work will be very acceptable to the American public. It is the result of years of toil and labor, assisted in his researches by several scholars of known ability, and has been got up at a great expense by the proprietors. No pains have been spared in the execution of the Illustrations and Maps, which are prepared expressly for this work. Indeed, all the other historical writing of Mr. Goodrich, sink into insignificance, when compared to this, the result of his riper and maturer years. It is admitted that one hundred dollars could not purchase the same matter in any other shape, and the publishers confidently expect, in consideration of the great literary value of the work, the large sum expended in preparing it for the press, and the exceedingly moderate price at which it is offered, that it will be favorably received by every lover of good books. Many of our first scholars, divines and gentlemen, who have examined the work, have given it their unqualified approbation and commendation, which it richly deserves.

UNIFORM RETAIL PRICES.

In one volume, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge, Gilt Back and Sides,	$6,00
In one volume, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge, Full Gilt,	8.00
In two volumes, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge,	7,00
In two volumes, Turkey Morocco, Gilt Edge and Full Gilt Sides,	10,00
In two volumes, Full, Heavy Stamped Cloth, Sprinkled Edge,	6.00

Many of our Agents having been told when soliciting subscribers, that this work would soon be sold in Bookstores, and at a reduced price, we hereby give notice, as Sole Publishers of it, it will not be sold in Bookstores at any price, and will be offered by our canvassing Agents only, who have the sole right of sale in their respective districts, except that where we have not appointed an agent, WE will send copies by mail, postage pre-paid, to any part of the United States, upon receipt of the retail price.

N. B.—The one volume copies, weighing over four pounds, cannot be sent through the mail, but the two volume copies can be mailed as two books.

Miller, Orton & Mulligan, Publishers, No. 25, Park Row, N. Y. For sale by GEO. BERGSTRESSER, MILL CREEK, Hunt. Co., Pa.

☞Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.

Feb. 11, 1857.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

GRINDSTONES on friction rollers and patent hangings, for sale by

apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of

apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL For sale by J. PALMER & CO.

MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

May 12, 1857.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, at D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the *most fashionable dress goods* for Ladies and Gentlemen. Such as Black and Fancy Silks, All-wool Delains, Challie Delains, Plain Braize, Figured Braize Robes, Brilliants, different colors; Brilliant Robes, Lawn Robes, Decals Chintz Calico, Plain and Fancy Dress Ginghams, Hummilla Cloth, Silk Warp Levella Cloth for travelling dresses, Mohair Debarze, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Bonnet Crapes, all colors; Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Hosiery, Gum Belts, Ribbons for Belting, Whalebone and Brass Hoops for Skirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Gingham Cravats, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Hop, Tidy Yarn. Also,

The best assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town. Barred and plain Jaconets, Mull Muslin. Swiss, Plain, Figured and Dotted Crinoline, Morcen and Grass Cloth for Skirts, Plain Muslin, Irish Linen, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also,

A fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Silk and Braize Mantillas, and a variety of Dress and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Merino Cassimer, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Drills for pants, Blue Denim, Blue Drill, Plain and Fancy Linens, Marsailles and Silk Vesting, Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, Nankeens, Ticking, Checks, Table diaper, &c.

Bonnets of the latest styles, and at lower prices than can be found in town.

Also, Moleskin, Fur, Wool and Summer Hats of the latest styles, and Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Bowls, Baskets, Brooms and Brushes.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Fish & Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to come and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 29, 1857.

DRUG, PAINT AND GLASS Wholesale Warehouse, Corner of Tenth and Market Streets, Office in Second Story, Philadelphia.

☞We invite attention to our enlarged stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., selected expressly for our sales, and comprising one of the finest assortments in the United States, which we offer at low prices, for cash or approved credit.

WE MANUFACTURE very extensively:
Premium Pure White Lead, (best,)
Kensington Pure White Lead,
Pearl Snow White Lead,
"Vielle Montagne" French Zinc, (best,)
Pure Snow White American Zinc,
Philadelphia Snow White Zinc,
Silver's Plastic Fire and Weather-proof Paints,
Chrome Greens, Yellows, and colors generally.

AGENTS FOR:
Porter's superior Alkaline Window Glass,
Genuine French Plate Glass, (warranted,)
The New Jersey Zinc Company's products,
Tilden and Nephew's N. Y. Varnishes,
Brooklyn Premium Pure White Lead,
Hampden Permanent Greens,
Pure Ohio Catawba Brandy, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF:
French and English Plate Glass,
French and English Cylinder Glass,
Colored and Engraved Window Glass,
Daguerreotype Glass,
Hammered Plate for Floors and Sky-Lights,
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN:
Druggists' Articles generally,
Painters' Tools of all descriptions,
Hydraulic and Roman Cement,
Calcined and Land Plaster,
Paper Maker's Clay, Satin White, &c., &c.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Store, N. W. cor. of Tenth and Market Streets.
Factory, Junction York Avenue, Crown and Callowhill Sts.,
April 8, 1857-3m. Philadelphia.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS! HARDWARE DEPOT!!!

The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c.,

which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind*, to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Files, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings, Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skin, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Wostenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket Knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.

HOLLOW-WARE,

Porcelaine, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Portmonaies, Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns, Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.

☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale* and *Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

March 18, 1857.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER. SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

BENJAMIN JACOBS

Informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part,

Ginghams,
Lawns,
Barages, printed and plain,
Prints of all kinds,
Muslins,
Gloves,
Mitts,
Hosiery, &c., &c., and in fact

all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the country.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

300 KEGS PAINT.

WHITE LEAD, (*pure,*) per keg of 25 lbs.	$2 50
WHITE LEAD, (*extra,*) "	2 75
PHILADELPHIA ZINC PAINT "	2 40
BEST SNOW WHITE ZINC PAINT "	2 68

Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, and all kinds of HARDWARE and Building Materials in proportion, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,

April 8, 1857. Huntingdon, Pa.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Yonts, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands,—all the best that could be procured in the city, *just* received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVITT.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by LOVE & McDIVITT.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa., on Allegheny street, between the Pennsylvania and Broad Top R. R. Depots, WM. B. ZIEGLER, Proprietor.

March 25, 1857-6m.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1855.

JOHN N. ROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. & W. SAXTON Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes. &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders. Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes. Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

ALEXANDER PORT & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by

apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by

J. PALMER & CO.,

April 2, 1856-2m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, fine and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square. Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store. Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store. by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

THE BOOK OF THE AGE.—"'TIS MUCH TO SAY, YET TRUTH TO SAY IT."—RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME, OR MEN AND THINGS I HAVE SEEN IN EUROPE AND AMERICA,

By S. G. GOODRICH, the veritable "Peter Parley," author of "The History of all Nations," &c., &c. In two volumes, 150 pp. large 12mo. 25 engravings, including an accurate Steel Portrait of the Author. Price, Black or Scarlet Cloth, $300; Scarlet cloth, gilt edges, $4; Half calf, marble edges, $5; Gilt Edges, $7.

This work embraces the prominent public events of the last half century, both at home and abroad; a complete autobiography of the author—his early days, education, and literary career: and an amount of original, curious, and valuable personal incident, anecdote and description, seldom, if ever, met with in a single work. It is the author's life-long work, and nothing superior if equal to it in blended amusement and instruction, has ever been published. Mr. Goodrich is the author and editor of 170 volumes, of which seven millions of copies have been sold! and this the great work of his life time, embodies the condensed substance of his ample literary and practical experience: the war with England in 1812-14, in which Mr. Goodrich was a private soldier; the Hartford Convention, whose operations took place under his immediate observation, and with most of the members of which he was personally acquainted. Embracing curious and interesting details respecting old Jeffersonian Democracy, Old Federalism, and Connecticut Blue Lights; curious and marvellous events connected with the rise and progress of religious sects in the United States; with descriptions of the French Revolution of 1838, and Louis Napoleon's Coup d'Etat, both of which the author witnessed. Also, a full account of the 'Peter Parley's Tales,' of which four millions have been sold.

In the course of the work will be found pen and ink portraits of over Two Hundred celebrated persons—Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Kings, Queens, Emperors, Soldiers, Poets, Wits, Enthusiasts, Physicians, Lawyers, Politicians, Diplomatists, &c.—all described from